PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No 54,750.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th June	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9051
3rd July	PERSIA	7051		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7918
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10612
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9600
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Olibnak	1st July 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Olibnak	1st Sept. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct 1909
AFRICA	4,719	P. Radosevich	1st Nov. 1909
ROHILLA	4,181	M. Dabcovich	15th " 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,593	G. Gillhuber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,189	F. Radonicich	24th June 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Bazoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Manchester.	May 27	June 24	June 30	July 10
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
E. City of Delhi	June 23	July 20	Not Calculated	
B. Merton Hall				Augt. 2
M. C. City of Benares	June 16	July 29	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17			Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
R. Merton Hall	Septr. 25			Nov. 6
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 11	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	
R. C. City of Athens	Oct 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
M. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 31	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
M. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
M. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 18	Dec. 11	Dec 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 5	
C. City of Manchester.	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

[illegible] Clean passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and [illegible]

[illegible] which have both first and second class accommo[illegible]

[illegible] full particulars apply to
Messrs. ED. GATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
[illegible] ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No 1a Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. about
MADURA	1,930	Mon 21st June	noon.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 17th June	9 a. m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 18th June	6 a. m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,950 tons, 21st June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Kuweit, Mahomera and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,020 tons, sailing on or about 26th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

15th June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Berillon	8th Aug. "
NERA	5,533	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. "
SALAZIE	4147	Magnen	25th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

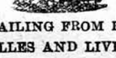
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,533	Martin	X 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	16th July "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD
Agent
Albert Building Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6 16	C. P. Osborne, R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	9th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	63 8	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5171	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. P. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6168	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	998
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents. Bombay.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS. 1/1d 2/9 & 4/6 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD BRIDPORT.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use to my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good machine that can come Machine.—G. D. Harrison, Hyderabad Deccan.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PR[illegible] OST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	"	81,349
Annual Income ...	"	1,406,762
Assets ...	"	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Clasmignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals, would it surely be the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEES (TASTELESS) FORM.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.;
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STORMY
RAIN
CHANGE
FAIR
VERY DRY

BAROMETERS

CORRECT FORECAST OF WEATHER CHANGES.

Make your own observations and watch the progress of the monsoon.

Diameter	6½ ins.	Rs.	15/8
"	7½ "	"	22
"	9 "	"	30

Rope pattern circular light oak-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, cream enamel dial.

Diameter	7½ ins.	Rs.	26
"	8½ "	"	36

Plain polished wood-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, white enamel dial, high grade.

Length 19 Inches ..... Rs. 18.

Combined Aneroid Barometer and Thermometer, the former has visible movement, can be had in carved floral design or banjo shape polished wood cases.

Nickel, Rs. 32; Silver, high-grade ..... Rs. 70.

Watch shape pocket Barometer and altitude register.

Rs. 120

Silver pocket set of Barometer, Thermometer, Compass and Altitude register, very compact and accurate, in case.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

ICES
IN
CHOICE VARIETIES
ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PASTRY
AT
PEARSE & CO.'S
RESTAURANT,
Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, Is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, lowering dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s., per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND BILIOUS PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful complaints. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER De Roos, Surgeon," engraved thereon in white letters on a red ground, and without which none can be genuine. Counterfeits frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Dr. De Roos' numerous testimonials should read that "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the moral causes of nervous debility, impotency, and premature old age, and sent free by post on receipt of stamp for postage, 2d. in England, 4d. Abroad, 6d. in Canada, Australia, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Ceylon, or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

GEO. CAHACAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager*,

Mill Economy.

SAVE YOUR BOILERS
SAVE YOUR COAL!!

By using . . .
Harris's Patent
ANTI-ENCRUSTATION
BOILER COMPOSITION.

AS USED
By Woolwich Arsenal and all Government Departments in England.
By Local and Indian Mills, Factories, &c.

GLOWING TESTIMONIALS FROM EVERYONE

Nothing like it for the
TREATMENT OF BOILERS
LENGTHENS THEIR LIFE.

TRIAL ORDERS FREE.

For Full Particulars:—
Apply to
Messrs. HALL & GRAY,
19, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "SILESIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Survey can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

LOST.

ONE, ONE THOUSAND RUPEES GOVT. CURRENCY NOTE, Bearing No. S.A./23 66845, of Bombay Circle. Whoever will bring it to the Undersigned will be Rewarded.

A. M. JERWANJEE & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST!

FIVE Pieces of GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES of 3½ per cent. of Rupees One Thousand each, standing in the name of BEYRAMJEE COOVERJI SURTY, have been LOST this day, between Bora Bazar Street and Bank of Bombay. Notice is hereby given to the public that any person deal with the said pro-notes will deal at his sole risk and costs. Whoever will bring them to the Undersigned will be Rewarded.

BEYRAMJEE COOVERJEE SURTY,
Care of
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
18, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE.
ESTABLISHED 1899.

CONTINUES to prepare Students of all classes for the London Chamber of Commerce, Corporate Accountants, Incorporated Secretaries and other Commercial Examinations of London, at terms to suit all pockets.

Success brilliant and unimpeached. Employments secured free of charge. Full particulars may be obtained from—

S. B. BILLIMORIA, F.F.I.A., &c.,
Public Accountant.
E. K. PALIA, (M.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.S.A., (London).

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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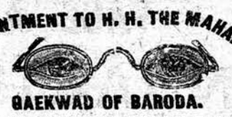

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NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
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ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
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1909.

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
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16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,
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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Dawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Penang.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
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Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
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OFFICE HOURS—10.30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10.30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.
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AGENT.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 14,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 1,30,000
LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1906.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.
LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.
All sizes, widths and bores.
W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.
Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.
Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

AJMERE AUCTION.

UNDERSIGNED will AUCTION on the 21st June, 1909, and the following days at the Railway Store Yards:—
A lot of Material comprising Iron of sorts, Rails of sorts, Girders, Files, Spring, Glass, Brass, Copper, &c., &c.
For full particulars apply to—
AUGUSTUS ELLIS,
Auctioneer by Appt.,
No. 57, Cantonments,
AGRA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

You want Beautiful Teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and
Rowland's Odonto
"For Your Teeth."
It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.
Buy it, because 1/6 per bot. 2/6 at your own chemist's. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 6

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY ...	...	ONE ANNA

*For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-2

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch
Second Insertion ...	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memorium Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Karnataka on 29 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 15TH JUNE, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 16TH JUNE, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/4		unchgd
3 do. Rentes	98		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 7/16	3/16	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	83 3/4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	24		1/16
do. in New York ...	52 1/4		1/2
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·20	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·44		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills			unchgd
3 months' sight.	1 7/8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 5/16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/4		1/4
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1 1/2		1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £125,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet but steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports	9,000
Mid-American	5·92+09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·76	5·79	5·77	5·75	5·74
+04	+03	+04	+03	+03

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·73	5·73	5·73	5·73
+03	+03	+03	+03

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	11,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do to Continent	.....
Spot Cotton—11·40 +05	
Futures—Month of July 10·91+08	Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and on bullish private crop reports.
Do. Oct. 10·89+04	

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 15-16 +1-16
Futures—Month of July 11·02+02
Do. do. Oct. 10·89+04
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.
London, June 15.
"The acreage 33,675,000. Gulf rains excessive."

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 7-8—June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian.—No Sellers—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 per cent. ex-ship 45 3-8 June-July—Antwerp—Done.
Brown Cawnpore 42 1-2—June-July—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of rapeseed—Flat.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 47 1-4 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—44 3-8—June-July—Hamburg—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
La New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 6d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Value.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.
Rubber :—
Fine Rubber, 6 3-4—Value.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale opened quietly sheep skins unchanged.
Arrivals :—
"Wellington."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [16TH JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,51,728	Freemantle	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,740	Melbourne	Chartered Bank
163 Bars Silver	2,98,467	Shanghai	Comptoir National
1 Bundle Gold Bullions	1,800	Bagdad	Sassoon Bassoos
Gold Coins ...	360		
2 Bundles Rupees	8,500	Lamco	Sundry Importers

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	70	66,305
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	80	90,668

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. " 27th May.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 3rd June.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. " 2nd June.

Money :—
The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is Rs. 2 1-2 lacs down. Its rate of interest is unchanged at 7 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market is unchanged at yesterday's quotations viz 3 15-16d for T. T., 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-64. for 3 months' sight credits. To-day being Council Bill Day, the Banks closed early. Far Eastern rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-32.
Do 4 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-64.
Do 1 months' sight—France	102 1-4
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	123
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176 3-4

Government Paper :—
The market opened at 94-3 for Cash and 94-2 for Settlement on 30th June, and closes quiet thereat. A very small business is reported. The opening quotations in Calcutta were advised as 94-4 and 94-3, sellers, for ready and forward delivery in a month, respectively.
We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 94-3
1st Settlement ... ... ,, 94-2

Bullion :—
Bar Silver in London lost yesterday 1-16 in ready as well as forward, the quotations being 24 for both. The tone of the market was quiet but steady at the close. There were advices that business was done at 1-16 higher, and that small speculators in London were buying. The New York price fell 1-8 cent. at 52 1-4. Our local market opened at 61-9, ex-duty, for July and August settlements and advanced 5 annas in the course of the day. Ready silver kept one anna lower. A moderate business has been transacted to-day.
Bar Gold closes as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market opened quiet, prices for Oomras being easier owing to selling orders in the bazaar from upcountry. There is however practically no enquiry at present for these descriptions. Bengals are steady and the demand for fine M. G. Bengal November delivery continues a small business having been done at Rs. 220. Sellers for early delivery are scarce. At the close the market is quiet as under.
Rates for ready cotton are well maintained but the demand is very moderate, and only a small business was reported at Colaba this afternoon.
QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	251	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	253 1/2	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	233	Jan. ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaum	229-30	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	224	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	224	
Fine M. G. Muttia	216-17	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	210	
Fine M. G. Khandeish	216-17	
Fine M. G. Bengals	209	
F. G. H. G. Bengals	192 1-2	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	17,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·80	5·83	5·80	5·78
+04	+04	+03	+03

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·77	5·76	5·77	5·76	5·76
+03	+03	+04	+03	+03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is easier with only a small enquiry.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 15 6 B. T.
September ... ... ,, 8 11 0 R. T.
RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote :—
Ready Brown Kutni ... Rs. 7 3 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... ,, 7 13 0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... ,, 7 11 0
Brown Delhi, June-July ... ,, 7 13 0 R. T.
Poppyseed :—
June-July ... ... Rs. 6 2 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.
Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 32 0 0
June-July ... ... Rs. 6 7 6 R. T.
Tone.—Quiet but steady.
Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 23 8 0
Tone—Easier.
Mowraseed :—
July-August ... ... Rs. 6 1 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.
WHEAT:—
The market is again steadier with more demand.
We quote :—
White Delhi ... ... Rs. 6 3 6 R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c. ... ,, 6 8 0
Soft Red ... ... ,, 42 0 0 per candy.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,487 1-2
India	77 1-4
Indian Specie Bank	58 1-2
Mills :—	
Crescent	105
David	417 1-2
Kohinoor...	745
Manockji Petit	3,215
New Great Eastern	209
Presses :—	
Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Berar	495
New Mofussil	735
Miscellaneous :—	
Badham Pile & Co	132
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	98
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	355
Colaba Land and Mill	1,135
Treacher and Co	680
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	535
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2
Amritsar-Patti New Shares ...	5 per annum.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	7,578 bales.
Wheat	18,111 cwts.
Linseed	5,513 ,,
Rapeseed	11,320 ,,
Gingellyseed	307 ,,
Poppyseed...	7,488 ,,
Groundnuts	961 ,,
Castorseed	5,512 ,,
Rice	3,982 ,,
Myrabollams	3,104 ,,
Cottonseed...	2,937 ,,
Mowraseed...	3,141 ,,
Gram	5,538 ,,
Joowar	144 ,,
Maize	nil

London Quotations.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 16th June :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 6 9	£0 8 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 6 6	£0 7 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 12 6	£0 14 3
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 8 6	£0 9 6
Hanur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 4	£0 0 9
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£ Nil
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£2 0 0	£2 5 0
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 3 9	£5 8 9
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
N. Anantapur			£0 6 3	£0 8 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 6 0	£1 7 9
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 4 9
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 11 3	£1 13 9
Burma Ruby Ma...	£1	12s.	£0 6 6	£0 7 6
Burma Oil(Ord)...			£5 0 0	£5 5 0
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

McINTOSH—June 12, at Kotagiri, the wife of Alex. McIntosh, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, of a son.

WAPSHARE—June 9, at "Quickterlony House," Naduvatam, Nilgiris, the wife of J. H. Wapshare, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WILLFORD—MATHIESON—June 3, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. Lorimer Kitching, Mildred Albynia Irene, eldest daughter of the late George Mathieson, Superintendent, Sindh Revenue Survey, to Charles Henry Willford, F. W. D. C. P. eldest son of Charles Willford, Executive Engineer, F. W. D., C. P.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—June 5, at the Martiniere College, Lucknow, of cholera, Arthur Patrick, age 16 years, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson of Naini Tal.

SMITH—June 11, at the Presidency General Hospital Calcutta, of enteric, Warwick Hughesden Smith, of the Planters' Stores and Agency Co., Ld., aged 28 years.

STEELE—June 10, at "Weldvale," Bangalore, of pneumonia, Wallace Purcell Steele, son of Frank and Elizabeth Steele, aged 10 years,

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 11-15m., 10-52s.; Low water, 4-12m.; 5-6s.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League Football : Cooperage.

Maxim : "Unfaithfulness in keeping an appointment is an act of clear dishonesty : you may as well borrow a person's money as his time."—HORACE MANN.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, 18th, 4h. 58·3m., a.m.; First Quarter 26th, 6h. 12·8m. a.m.; in Perigee, 13th, 9.8h, p.m.; in Apogee, 26th, 5.2h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, June 18.—Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m. Treacher and Co., annual meeting, Fort office, 5-30 p.m. Harwood League Football : Government Telegraph vs. the Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage. P. and O. steamer "Himalaya," with the English mails of 4th June, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 0-1a., 11-38a.; Low water, 4-53m., 5-56a.

Saturday, June 19.—Bombay Legislative Council meeting at Poona, noon. Harwood League Football : R. A. vs. The Gloucesters, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 0-43a.; Low water, 5-33m., 6-43a.

Sunday, June 20.—2nd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 0-23m., 1-23a.; Low water, 6-12m., 7-28a.

Monday, June 21.—Harwood League Football : Rovers vs. The Hornets, Oval. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 1-7m., 2-1a.; Low water, 6-50m., 8-12a.

Tuesday, June 22.—Western India Cotton Ginning Syndicate, General Meeting, Telephone Buildings, 3 p.m. Harwood League Football : Y. M. C. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 2m, Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 1-50m., 2-38a.; Low water, 7-27m., 8-57a.

DROWNED.—Hanifabai, (2), a Mahomedan child, while playing in the compound of a bungalow fell into a cistern of water. She was drowned before her body could be recovered.

A PERSIAN BROKER.—Mr. Mirza Abdool Hamid Nimazi, a grandson of the late Haji Zenal Abudin Shirazi, has been appointed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as their Hundi-broker in connection with their business as representatives of the Imperial Bank of Persia. He succeeds in this appointment the late Mr. Haji Aga Shirazi.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD.—Savalia Guneo, a stevedore labourer, while working on board the s. s. "Rinaldo," accidentally fell into the lower hold, to a depth of about 20 feet. He received serious injuries to his head and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries sometime after his admission.

THE SEVA SADAN.—A Parsi lady, who does not wish to disclose her identity, favours Mr. Malabari with Rs. 1,000 "in pious memory of Cowasji Cursetji Jamsetji", to be used for the benefit of the Seva Sadan or the Consumptives Home, and a Parsi gentleman in Calcutta subscribes Rs. 50 a month towards the auxiliary fund of the Seva Sadan.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day :—

March.....Cadiz .....Valverde
Overture .....Knight Ernant...Bendix
Selection .....In Dahomy .....T. M. Cook
Mazurka Ecossaise..La Gipsy .....Ganne
Valse .....Miralda.....A. Bose
Galop.....Odeons Frendes..Latann

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held last evening, in the Municipal Hall, Sir Sassoon David presided.
It was resolved to recommend to the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 4,000, from the Surplus Cash Balance into Government Treasury, the amount being the Corporation's contribution towards the estimated cost of Rs. 20,000, on account of the Special Officer with his establishment, appointed by Government to investigate into the causes of Malaria.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 4th June 1909.	Total from 1st April to 4th June 1909	For week ending 4th June 1908.	Total from 1st April to 4th June 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	25	225	20	223
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	21	236	21	208
Vessels transported	14	156	18	138
Vessels attended to	...	9	2	25
Vessels warped	1	6	1	5

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RIGHTS OF INHERITANCE.

Question of Hindu Law.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and Mr. Justice Heaton.

KARGANDA TAVANAPPA PATIL VS. SOMAPPA T. PATIL AND ANOTHER.

For the Plaintiff-appellant.—Messrs M. B. Chaubal and C. A. Rele.
For the Defendant-respondents.—Mr. Jayakar with Mr. Patkar.

This was an appeal from the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum. The plaintiff in this suit sued for a declaration that he was the sole heir of one deceased Annappa. In delivering the Court's judgment, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar observed that in this appeal an important question of Hindu Law was raised. The question was "when a married Hindu having a son was given in adoption by his natural father, did the Hindu's son also, like his father, lose the gotra and rights of inheritance, in the family of his birth and acquire the gotra and a right of succession to the property of the family into which the Hindu was adopted ?"
The parties to this second appeal were Jains, who in the absence of any special custom, were governed by the Hindu Law. The question therefore, as stated above, was determined with reference to that law. The Subordinate Judge, who tried the suit, out of which this appeal had arisen, had answered the question in the affirmative. He also adopted for a basis of his decision, the analogy of the Roman Law on the point as a guide, as if the Hindu Law were barren of light on the subject.
In determining the question, said His Lordship, it was necessary to ascertain the exact position which the son born to an adopted Hindu occupied before the adoption. The son begotten by an adopted Hindu before adoption had vested rights in the ancestral property of the family of his birth. Rights of property once vested could not be taken away except in the mode prescribed by Hindu Law. They would cease either by death, sale, gift, degradation, disqualification or by adoption. After discussing these various modes with special application of the law on the subject, his Lordship dealt at length with the question of exclusion from inheritance. "The Smritikl writers and the commentators have taken," said his Lordship, "special care to point out expressly that certain kinds of sons do not, but other kinds of sons do share their father's disqualifications. But they have not done that in dealing with the subject of adoption. If it be argued that the reason for providing a special text exempting the "aurasa," and "Kshetrajas" sons from their father's disqualification for inheritance, could only be that, but for that special text, those sons with the other kinds of sons would have been included as sharing the disqualifications of the father, on the ground of the shastric identity of the father and the son, the answer was furnished by the language of the leading text on the subject of disinheritance. If because of the shastric identity between a father and his son, what would disqualify the father must disqualify the son "per se" in all matters and specially in those relating to property; where then was the necessity of specially mentioning the son begottten by an outcaste after the latter's excommunication, and not mentioning the sons of the other disqualified persons mentioned in the text? The mere fact that the father has gone into another family by adoption and ceased to be of his son's gotra or family cannot make him what he naturally is. The gotras of the two may differ in consequence of the adoption, but it is not always necessary for the funeral ceremonies that the person performing them shall be of the same gotra as the deceased.
For these reasons the question argued in this appeal was answered in the negative. The result was that the appeal was allowed, and the decree of the Subordinate Judge was reversed.

COUNTERFEIT KING'S COIN.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Beaman.

IMPERATOR VS. SHAIK HUSEN SHAIK AHMED.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal of the accused, who was convicted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, of delivery of counterfeit King's coin, possessed with the knowledge that it was counterfeit when he obtained it ; and of being in possession of counterfeit King's coin ; and was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.
The offences were committed at Chandanpuri, Taluka Malegaon, on the 8th January last. The evidence shewed that the accused accosted Gatlya Walad Nimba Dhangar in a fair, and asked him to show him a British rupee, to which he was a stranger. Gatlya did so and accused pocketed it. He then gave to Gatlya another coin, which was light and did not ring. Gatlya objected. Accused snatched up the rupee and ran off. He was caught, taken to the Police Station, and searched. In his hand was one false and one genuine Moglai rupee. In his pocket were three genuine British rupees. About him were also concealed five false rupees. Possession of so many false rupees, said the Sessions Judge, was good evidence, till contradicted, that he was at the fair for the purpose of passing false money. The coin in his hand must have been the coin he attempted to pass off on Gatlya, as the other (genuine) coin was a Moglai rupee, and the coin shown to Gatlya was a British rupee. Mr. Kennedy saw absolutely no grounds to disbelieve the evidence. The story of the accused was incredible. There was no possibility of a mistake of identity, as accused was arrested on the spot. There was a charge of previous conviction, but the Sessions Judge found the previous conviction not proved. The assessors concurred. Accused was convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.
Their Lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Davar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE KARIM KASSAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition, remarking that the first petition was dismissed in 1906, and insolvent was now in jail.
A Parsi creditor appeared in person and opposed the application. He said he had come from Goa on the preceding day, and wanted time to oppose the application.
His Lordship granted the insolvent leave to file a fresh petition, and ordered the opposing creditor to oppose at the time of the hearing.

RE BANSIDHAR SHIVPRASAD.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for an opposing creditor, applied for the return of the commission issued to Karachi.
His Lordship refused the application, remarking that the commission was issued two months ago, and the creditor had not taken advantage of the time he had had at his disposal.

MESSRS. TALATI AND CO.

Mr. Bhandarker, for an opposing creditor, asked for an order directing the insolvents to make up their books of account in the first week in July next, and that the hearing be fixed two months thereafter. Counsel said that the other side consented to the order being made.
Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, said he had no objection to the hearing being fixed in September.
Mr. Bhandarker, in answer to the Court, said that the books of account had not been completed, and that was the reason why the creditor was not ready to proceed.
Mr. Manker said that the books of account were now completed, and they were ready to proceed.
His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over for a week.

RE KUNJBIHARI RABINARAYEN AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, for the insolvents, applied for an order authorising the Official Assignee to hand over the books of account and the assets to the insolvents. Counsel said that the insolvents had been adjudicated as such, but the adjudication order was afterwards revoked, the insolvents having settled with all their creditors. There were assests in the hands of the Official Assignee, which the insolvents were entitled to.
His Lordship made an order, as was applied for.

RE BHAGWANJI JUGJIVAN.

Mr. K. B. Dastur, for a creditor, applied for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition for want of prosecution. Counsel said that the insolvent had done nothing for the last five months.
The insolvent, who appeared in person, said that he had had urgent work for the last few days.
His Lordship remarked that this was not a question of days, but of months. His Lordship granted the insolvent a fortnight's time to serve notices to all his creditors.

RE HIRJI LILLADHAR.

Mr. Mirza, for the petitioning creditors, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule for the revocation of the adjudication order.
Mr. Bhandarker, for the insolvent, had no objection to the rule standing over.
His Lordship adjourned the matter till the next Court day.

RE DHONDU BENDU AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Balubhai Desai, on behalf of Dadabhoy Adurji Daruvalla, a petitioning creditor, applied for an adjudication order in this case. His Lordship granted the application.

RE HARIRAM SHIVRAM.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted one month's extension of his interim order.

RE SHAIK BALLABHOY AMINBHOY.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for the restoration to the board of the petition of the insolvent, who had received his personal discharge. Mr. Ardasir Kapadia opposed the application. His Lordship refused the application with costs.

RE W. N. GIBBS.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Chota Chagan Ganchi ; Raghunath Vasudeo Mahant ; Muss Mahomed and another ; Jivaji Valiji ; Eknath Mahadeo ; Dewji Ramji Virle ; Murji Poonja Sha ; and Lilladhar Jivraj Thaker.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ASSAULTING A CART-DRIVER.

Mr. Paddon Rowe, Deputy Superintendent, Prince's Dock, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by one Sulleman Kassum, a cart-driver. Mr. J. Kapadia, Pleader, appeared for the complainant. The charge against the accused was that on the 12th April the complainant's cart was about to be loaded, when the accused came up and asked him to move on. As there was a crowd round about, the complainant could not do so, and the accused took a whip from the hand of a Parsi and gave him several cuts.
The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that the dock officials had a lot of trouble in regulating the traffic at the docks. On the day in question he asked the complainant to move on, but instead of doing so the latter went forward and prevented the bullocks from moving. He took the whip from the complainant and struck the bullocks alternately with it. He could not say whether the whip hit the complainant at all.
The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 12, out of which Rs. 5 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRADE MARK.

Mr. Blunt, of Messrs. Craigie and Co., appeared in the cases in which Rustomji Dhanjibhai Banaji of the Manockji Petit Mills, charged Visram Nanji, Sarafali Mamuji and two others with breach of trade mark in respect of cards of thread sold by them.
Mr. Blunt asked for leave to withdraw the case on two grounds. The first ground was that further measurements had been taken of the thread of which they complained, and they found that these were considerably better than the former measurements. Secondly they were informed by the accused that the measuring of the thread on the cards was in the hands of subordinates and that in future the accused would take special care that the thread was properly measured. The complainant was satisfied with this assurance and he therefore applied for leave to withdraw the case.
His Worship granted the leave.
Mr. Yorke-Smith asked for similar leave in respect of the cross-case filed by Mr. Sarafali, Mamuji. The leave was granted.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

COOK'S THEFT FROM A FIRE-TEMPLE.

Inspector Paterson charged Shapurji Naoroji, a Parsi cook, with theft, as a servant, of one gold and one silver ring and a purse containing some cash, collectively valued at Rs. 36, the property of Gustadji Sorabji, a Parsi priest.
The complaint was that the articles were missed about two months ago from the complainant's waistcoat pocket, which was kept in the Ranji's Agiary (fire temple) where the accused was employed as a cook. The police were informed, but nothing could be found. A few days ago, another Parsi named Sorabji missed from his box, in the temple, articles worth Rs. 97. The accused was arrested on suspicion and during the investigation the rings were recovered from him, and were found to have been pledged with a Marwari.
The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.

Inspector Hemsworth charged Succaram Candoo, a Hindu labourer, with the theft of a gold neck ornament valued at Rs. 120, the property of Jijibai, a Hindu woman.
On the night of the 8th instant, when the woman retired to bed, she had the ornament round her neck, but in the morning she rose to find it was not there. The accused, who was sleeping near her room suddenly disappeared. He was arrested on Monday last as he returned to his room. A piece of melted gold, weighing exactly, as much as the ornament was found on him. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRTES' COURTS.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. S. A. Nathan (Chairman), and Frank Anderson.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of fifty cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

MAZAGON.

Before Messrs. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed (Chairman), Byramji Rustamji and Rao Bahadur Vandeker.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of sixty cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. Haji Usaf Haji Ismail (Chairman), and J. F. Rodrigues.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, including some against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

963-08 Kanga P Narayen, Chintaman Athavale vs The B B and C I Ry Coy, Crawford B and Co Part heard.
568-08 Kanga and P Pandurang, Naryen Javeri vs Narayen Raghoba Javeri and others M B Chothia Nanu H and Co. Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

64-09 Mulji and K Samuel Weiss vs Abbhoy Chhagla and another.

Long Causes.

322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros, a firm and another vs Lalbhoy Mohunlal and others Tyabji D and Co Edgelow G W and Co. For Postponement.
223-06 Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassam and others, Bhaisanker K and G
92-8 Pestonji R K and Co, Hyderalli Abdul Kayrim vs Pralhad Veniram Vyas, Mulji and M.
44-08 Mulla and M Minocher Jal the firm vs Rama Yedoo Patel and another, M B Chothia.
542-08 Nanu H and Co Bai Halimabai widow vs Joosab Haji Ebrahim and others Pestonji R K and Co Captain and V Nanu and Co Kanga and P Smetham B and Co M J and M.
928-08 Madhowji K and Co Damoder Culbanji vs The Jugal Kaishor Gunga Shamlal and Co The firm Hiralal and Co, Daphtary F and D.
170-06 Wadia G and Co Kedarmal Bhuramal vs Gurupartab Hurdayal Dickshit D and S.

Testamentary Suit.

13-07 Jehangir G and B Runchordas Moolchand and others vs Narandas Khatao Mulji and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

381-09 Shamrao M and H Haji Oomer Haji Manek, vs. Babaji Maruek, S J Judah. Part heard.
1058-08 Tyabji D and Co Castoor Meghraj vs Narayen Balkrishna B. Chipplie and another. Wadia G & Co. Undefended New Long Causes.
108-09 Manecksha and N S J Tekary vs W Johnson and another.
227-09 Tyabji D and Co R Onkarmal and another vs H Naudram and another.
229-09 In person K Manakji vs Mai Edibai widow
242-09 Edgelow G W and Co L Mansing vs M. Damodar and another.
299-09 Daphtary F and D Vithabai alias Rukhmabai widow vs D Hansraj and another.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

346-07 Kanga and P Jaikissondas Rambilas and others vs Foolchandsha Shewas

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. steamer Silesia, 3,340 tons, Captain E. Radonicich, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Cuyahoga, 2,929 tons, Captain R G James, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from New York with a cargo of petroleum in bulk.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for Bussrah, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Kirk, Mr W N Hill, Lieut Fuller and 100 deck passengers.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, 2,717 tons, Captain F Dino, will sail to-day for Hongkong, &c, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin.... ...Comdr F. Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey S
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr C Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 16.

Barbara.....2144...Vass ....T Morrison & Co
Barotse.....2619.....Smith .....W & A Graham & Co
Ballochmyle.....2165 Williamson.....K Nixon & Co
Ben Vrackie.....2535 Hunter.....T Morrison & Co
Cuyahoga.....2929 James.....Standard Oil Co
Dunstor.....3016 Rutter .....The Captain
Gowanbarn.....2723 Forbes.....K Nixon & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Bangoon...E & P S N Co
Kola.....510 Cole.....M M & Co
Moshtari ..... 1110 Green.....Bo & P S N Co
Nawab.....2041 Park .....F Muir & Co
Petronia....3154 Bowman.....Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saif.....1445 .....Bo & K H S N Co
Strathairly....2753 McMahon ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathenarick.....2943 Stewart.....T Morrisen & Co
Seledon.....2151.....Bazil .....The Captain
Siberian.....2023 Rambush .....Volkart Bros
Springburn....3173 Cresthwaite...W & A Graham & Co
Terrier.....1008 Berg .....F F Campbell & Co
Wardha.....2552 Kilner.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Rinaldo ...	2791	...Pickering ...	Hull via Karachi	18-6	F Muir & Co
C & R Walton Hall.....	3203	Leary.....	Karachi	18-6	K Nixon & Co
D & E Diego Suarez	2498	Duron	Havre 1-7	K Nixon & Co	
F Umballa.....	3426	Rait ...Antwerp.....	19-6	M M & Co	
G Sarasvati..	443	Ahmed..Marmogoa..	19-6	Bo S N Co Ld	
K Budrie	1613	Collinson.....	Karachi.....	18-6	G Jeewajee
M Persia...	4198	Houghton.....	London...	3-7	P & O Co
N Vancover...	2860	McDougall...	Baltimore	19-6	R A Willis
P Mohammadi.	1251	Gore...	Zanzibar	26-6	B & P S N Co
Q Obra...	3520	Lemerchand...	Calcutta...	17-6	M M & Co
Offside					
Surada.....3400	Alton	Cochin.....	16-6.....	M M & Co	H W P D
Satrunji...547	Esmail...	Jamnagar...	18-6	Bo S N Co Ld	

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Olympia... 3269 Tait ..... Liverpool .....22-6 W & A Graham & Co
4 Capri.....2718 Francisco .....Hongkong...17-6 Florio and R S N Co
8 Silesia...3340 Radenicich...Kobe 24-6 A L S N Co
10 & 11 Oceana ...3507 Hide ...London 19-6 P & O Co
12 & 13 Delta...4780.....Snow.....Shanghai.....28-6 P & O Co
14 Linga....951...Cuthbush...Karachi... 18-6 M M & Co
15 Madura...1273 King .....Busreh...21-6 M M & Co
16 Dwarka.....759 Moxon...Busreh...17-6 M M & Co M W D D
Eiba.....Capt Canace.....Italian Man-of-War Repairing H W P D
Ponani...552 Hoosein.....Stream.....16-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Satranji....517 Esmail...Jamnagar...18-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Indranati...573 Fakeera....Bengar...16-6 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Silesia s	Radenicich...	Trieste, May 27
16	Cuyahoga s.....	James	New York, May 9

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Zinnia s	Clarke	Calcutta
	Cressington Court	Gleghorn.....	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday :—
Steamer Dwarka Moxon for Busrah &c,
" Capri, Dino for Hongkong &c.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—
Steamer Walton Hall for Karachi.
" Silesia for Hongkong &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Somali, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 15th morning via Seychelles.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
1	Brazileana	Calcutta
9	Blake	Calcutta
13	Umfuli	Natal
12	Belle of France	Calcutta
14	Canara	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glympia s—14 bales wool, A H Mowji & Co; 5 bales oily-rope, K Visram & Co; 30 bales wool, M Ramgopal; 70 bales wool, C Balkissondas; 300 bales wool, B Harbhum; 25 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—100 cwts olibanum, G Sejpal; 3 bales woollen carpets, G P Stavrides & Co; 2 bales carpets, S J Tellery & Co; 14 cwts hatus Esmail Mahomed; 20 cwts bee's wax, J M Rahimteola; 30 cwts mother of pearl shells, 37 cwts olibanum, A H Mowji & Co; 20 bales skins, R M Kooka; 13 bales carpets, W and A Graham & Co; 70 cwts cottonseed, Y Kalleanji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Umballa s—100 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 50 bales hemp, Ebjee Somersey; 999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 105 cwts gum, R Damjee and Co; 100 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, H Maganlal; 170 bales cotton waste and 5, C Peros and Co; 145 bales cotton waste and 100 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschcek and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR STETIN.

Renaldo s—201 cwts, mustard seed A. Blaschcek and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Renaldo s—6 cases dry guts Latham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—2 bundles carpets, G P Stavrides and Co.
Olympia s—227 bales cotton waste, H Bhijnath and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Diego Suarez s—209 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Renaldo s—100 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, and 2,782 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Balli Bros; 1,300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 486 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Silesia s—825 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—126 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.
Silesia s—360 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 170 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—100 bales cotton, Balli Bros.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

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Green Street,
BOMBAY
and NOT to the EDITOR.

The Bombay Gazette.
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1909.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

WITH 30,809 miles of lines open and 2,992 under construction or sanctioned, and ten millions sterling provided for the current year's expenditure, it might be expected that last year's administration of the Indian Railway system had been profitable. Such, however, was not the case, and the report of the Railway Board shows that the financial result of the working of the State Railways for 1908 was a net loss to the State of 253·64 lakhs of rupees, after meeting, in addition to the expenses of working, all charges for interest on capital outlay by the State and on capital raised by Companies, and also the annuity payments for Railways purchased by the State, including both interest and the portion that represents redemption of capital. With a net addition of 619 miles to the open mileage, the gross earnings of all Indian Railways, during 1908 amounted to Rs.4,482·69 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 247·81, while the working expenses were more than in 1907 by Rs. 267·98. Net earnings fell off by Rs. 515·74 lakhs, yielding a return on the capital outlay of 4·33 per cent as compared with 5·86 per cent. The decrease was the result of a decline of goods traffic for the total number of passengers carried, 321·17 millions was 15·30 millions in excess of the previous year and the earnings, therefore, Rs. 32·38 lakhs more. The deficiency is explained at length by the Railway Board, which laments that for the first time since 1898-99, the Railways of this country, taken as a whole, show a deficit. For seven consecutive years, ending with 1907-08, it is shown, the gross receipts of our Railways marched steadily forwards from increase to increase until in 1908-09 they received a severe check. The reasons for this are summarily explained. The year 1908 was one of abnormal trade depression throughout the world, and India was not exempt from sharing in the vicissitudes of the times. Here, too, the calamity of famine, which reduced both the selling and purchasing power of the country, accentuated the situation and all this had its reflex action in a fall in Railway receipts, which move up and down automatically with the increase and decrease of the trade and prosperity of the country. As the reasons are the same the Board does not detail by how much each Railway has fallen or increased, but illustrates how greatly the paralysis of trade affected earnings by quoting the case of the North-Western Railway, the largest of the State-worked lines. Instead of earning between six and seven hundred lakhs the income was but 550 lakhs. The backbone of its traffic is the wheat export trade from Karachi and the failure of this trade in 1908 caused a loss on this item alone of over a hundred lakhs of rupees. The same story is repeated elsewhere and from all sides trade depression, famine and falling receipts were reported.

Notwithstanding reduced receipts, working expenses increased, which seems contrary to generally accepted business principles. The increase amounted to Rs. 254 lakhs, but it is explained that the figures of the previous year excluded the working expenses of the Madras Guaranteed Railway for nine months of the year. That discrepancy rectified, the net increase was 171 lakhs. Furthermore it is stated that Railway revenue expenditure consists of charges absolutely necessary to meet existing traffic, charges equally necessary to provide for the expansion of traffic and special and extraordinary charges falling under the heads of betterment and improvement or attributable to casualties, such for instance as might be caused by serious and heavy breaches due to floods. Of these charges the greater portion lead to increased revenue, if not at once, in the future, but others and by no means a small portion of the total, although not bringing in a return, are forced upon Railways by the public demand for a better service than was offered to them in the past. Undismayed by depressed trade and diminished revenue the Railway Board is determined to push on with its efforts to provide facilities for meeting with the demands of increasing traffic. The Board holds that the Indian Railways were behind the times when they took over, and in their new report, reiterate their conclusion that the time has come when it is necessary to run faster trains, provide better carriages, improve the conditions under which third-class passengers are carried and conduct the business of Railways on more up-to-date methods; that in order to work economically it is necessary to carry heavier train-loads, re-lay with heavier rails and strengthen bridges and that although the cost of these improvements will be heavy and largely chargeable to revenue, it is a sound business arrangement and the expenditure will eventually repay itself. In pursuance of this scheme working expenses were bound to increase and the explanation offered by the Board for the present increase may be unhesitatingly accepted.

The Board found it impossible to stop the large outlay on renewals for which commitments had been entered into, and on the North-Western Railway there was the added calamity of disastrous floods, causing breaches that still further reduced its traffic and will entail a cost to revenue of many lakhs of rupees to repair. Two other factors are also quoted as accounting for increased working expenses—one, the enormous rise in the price of coal, and the other, the rise in the cost of living for both Europeans and Indians, which necessitated a considerable increase in the salaries of the working staff. Grain compensation alone worked out in the year to Rs. 23,64,000. Had the year been normal, it is shown that the rise in working expenses would not have stood out so markedly as it does, but had any extensive attempt been made to restrict them the work of progress would have been seriously retarded. As it is, much projected work has been thrown back, and the Board fears that the prospects of the year, now current, are still conjectural. The outlay on improvements and betterments at the cost of revenue had been curtailed, holding that, however desirable these works may be, they are not justified unless earnings resume their former buoyancy. We are assured that in the matter of third-class passenger-traffic no reduced expenditure will be enforced. Railways are now dealing with this class of traffic in a far more liberal manner than formerly and the type of third-class bogie carriage, now generally being built by all lines, is a great improvement on the stock which it supersedes. The need for providing for improved facilities in the working of railways is fully recognised and the relatively large proportion of the grant which has been allotted to open line works will allow of works being carried out, which will facilitate the more effective handling of the additional rolling-stock already supplied or under order. The new grant for lines in progress will allow for the completion of eight lines and of the probable opening during the next year of another four lines, leaving fifteen to be provided for subsequently. Bad times do not disconcert the Railway Board, whose members are agreed that the way to make the most of the good times inevitably coming is to be prepared for them.

AFFAIRS ON THE CONGO.

ALTHOUGH the shocking misadministration of affairs in the Congo Free State nominally came to an end, when that territory was annexed by the Belgian Government, recent reports show that there are many important matters which still require redress. Negotiations between Great Britain and Belgium have needed to be conducted with the greatest delicacy. The continued evasions and procrastinations of the Belgian Government have called for the greatest forbearance on the part of British ministers, and an open rupture has more than once appeared imminent. Although the rights of British subjects have been set forth in the special treaty of 1884, known as the Anglo-Congolese Treaty, and which is strengthened by some clauses of the Berlin Act, the Belgian Government has repeatedly sought to evade its responsibility for their disregard. And meanwhile the sufferers are becoming impatient of waiting for promised redress, which is continually postponed. There is unfortunately the best grounds for believing the genuineness of British grievances, for while officials who were lately in the service of the King of the Belgians deny their existence, the accredited representatives of England have reported fully to the opposite effect. The principal complaints of the British fall under the following heads;—the general state of the country and the treatment of the natives, trade conditions on the Congo, and the position of our missions. Upon the condition of the natives Vice-Consul Michell has written illuminating reports. He says that although "the natives are crushed to death" with the upkeep of roads and porterage, the condition of railways, roads and bridges is very bad indeed. Traders are thus seriously handicapped, and further have to complain that the postal and telegraph systems are in the worst state of inefficiency. Belgian official publications have boasted of the Medical Service on the Congo. Vice-Consul Michell tells a different story. "To dignify by the name of hospitals" he says "the wretched booths in which the sick natives are huddled is on a par with the general tone of the report. . . . The 'Office Vaccinogene' at Stanleyville is a small house, occasionally occupied by passing travellers, but at other times closed ever since I arrived at Stanleyville. I believe there is a cow somewhere in the station. The vaccination officer is a respectable young man employed as a clerk at the railway station, who was formerly a medical student, but did not complete his course. The name is all that exists of a vaccination centre." This will be enough to illustrate the kind of misadministration, which still exists. The latest reports show that a crisis is rapidly being reached and it is not unlikely that the whole question will be publicly re-opened.

THE GALLANT BATTYES.

GENERAL ARTHUR BATTYE, whose death is just announced, came of a remarkable fighting family and was the last of ten brothers, who all became soldiers and fought for their country in different campaigns. Four of them gave their lives as well as services for their country. At their head stood Quinton Battye, the dashing Commander of the famous Corps of the Guides who met with a hero's death on the historic Ridge before Delhi, in the early part of the Mutiny. Lord Roberts, who was with him at Delhi, records that "he was immensly fond of quotations, and the last words he uttered were: Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." His gallantry was very marked on that occasion and attracted the admiration of all. "Daly, when last he saw his lieutenant in action," says Kaye, "had cried out with the irrepressible enthusiasm with which one brave man regarded the bravery of another, 'Gallant Battye! well done, brave Battye!' and soon afterwards a rebel came up within two yards of the English offices and after vainly endeavoring to bayonet him discharged his piece into Battye's body." It was when he lay dying of his mortal wound, that he repeated to the chaplain, who was ministering to him, the famous line from Horace: "it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country." The other brothers also joined the Guides, and lost their lives at the head of the Corps; Wigram in Afghanistan in 1879, and Frederick during the Chitral Campaign of 1895. Yet another brother, Richmond Battye, died in the Black Mountain Campaign of 1888 on Waterloo day, June 18th. Malleson, who married the only sister of these ten brothers, dedicated the second volume of his well-known history of the Mutiny to the memory of the two, Quinton and Wigram, the latter of whom had then just lost his life in the Afghan War. The proud father of these ten sons was a Bengal Civil Servant, G. W. Battye. The late General Battye had himself passed though the Mutiny in Oude and took part in the siege and capture of Lucknow, and actions at Kintoor and elsewhere. He served in various Frontier expeditions and fought with great gallantry in the second Afghan War, where he took part in Lord Roberts' famous march from Kabul to Kandahar, and was present at the battle at the latter place on 1st September, 1880, where he was wounded. He received in the February following the C.B., his only decoration.

UGANDA FOR THE INDIAN RYOT.

SIR H. HESKETH BELL, the Governor of Uganda, is now in London, and intends discussing, presumably with Lord Morley, his Government's scheme of introducing Indian ryots in that country, which he believes is eminently suitable for population by our agriculturists. The country Uganda would offer them, be it remembered, is not the East African Highlands where rubber, fibre, cinnamon, cocoa, coffee, and sugar will grow for the asking and where virgin forests await the axe. They are intended for the European. What they offer is the shores of the great lakes which can never be the permanent residence of a western race. It is planter's land where the labours of the native population may be organised and directed by superior intelligence and external capital. Hence the Indian ryot is desired. According to Mr. Winston Churchill, the latest notable who has visited that part of the world, "colour" is already the dominant question at Nairobi. "We mean to make East Africa a white man's country," cries, in strident tones, the Colonists' Association on every occasion. This, he describes as a policy which seems at first sight, rather difficult to achieve in a land where there are so far fewer than two thousand five hundred whites and more than four million black aboriginals. Not even the Highlands can become so in the sense that Canada and Australia are white men's countries. The Asiatic and especially the Indian has gone there already. A vast army of African labourers is officered by educated Indians and Chinese. It was by Indian labour that the one vital Railway on which everything else depend was built and it was the Indian banker who supplied perhaps the larger part of the capital yet available for business enterprise. The Indian must and will be provided for, and well, for he cannot be squeezed out of regions in which he has established himself and expended capital.

THE Indus rose again last week, and water has recommenced flowing down the new cut above Dera Ghazi Khan city, but no further erosion has occurred.

A GRANT of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned to Mr. Macauliffe, I.C.S. retired, towards the cost of his edition of "Sikh Grants" which is being bought out by the Clarendon Press, Oxford.

PROPOSALS from the various Local Administrations, in respect of schemes for the extension of industrial and technical education, are now being received by the Government of India.

MR. NEWLANDS, the telegraph traffic expert, has recently visited the principal stations in Southern India, including Mysore and Hyderabad. He is now proceeding to Calcutta, on his way to Simla.

SIRDAR BAHADUR DYAL SINGH, lately Deputy Collector of the Irrigation Department, has been appointed President of the Council of Faridkot State, vice Sirdar Bahadur Resildar Pertab Singh, resigned.

A SUGGESTION has been made to form from among the forest officers in the different provinces, a board similar to the Board of Agriculture. Its functions would be to advise in the affairs and management of the Imperial forest.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

POLITICAL HYSTERIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MAY 28.

ONE of the phenomena of the last few years is the conception of European politics entertained in large circles. This conception is based on a species of suggestion, which is incomprehensible to a calm and logical mind; the said suggestion, although purely chimeric in its origin, has developed into a perfect obsession.

Every new opportunity brings his obsession to the fore again. It cropped up in the commentaries of the great newspapers, on the occasion of the Balkan Crisis ending in the recognition of the annexation of Bosnia; now the meetings at Brindisi and Vienna, proving to the whole world as they do that the Triple Alliance is still virile, have once more brought it to the surface.

It was said that it was now quite clear, the course of the Balkan Crisis having proved the strength of the German-Austrian-Hungarian Alliance, that Italy had seen the advisability not alone of not loosening the bonds which bind her to this powerful group, but even of tightening them afresh.

Confronted by this German hegemony, no other course was left open to the other Powers than to link hands more closely, and to turn the Anglo-French-Russian Entente into a new Triple Alliance, so as to be able to limit the preponderance of the Central Powers, and to restore the balance of power to Europe.

This apparently logical conclusion is in its entirety, nothing more or less than a fallacy. Admittedly Germany is strong; the course of the Balkan Crisis showed that it is not possible to humiliate such a great Power as Austria-Hungary when supported by Germany, as it was intended to do. But from this fact to a hegemony is a far step. Hegemony means the claim of one power to a preponderant influence. Has Germany ever made such a claim? Can a single case be cited in which Germany, secure in its might, has interfered in the domain of foreign interests, in a manner that justifies the name of hegemony? In common fairness a distinction must be drawn between the more possession of power, and the manner in which it is used. If Germany's might really be so great, everybody who has made a study of politics must admit that it has made a most modest use of this might, and has not attempted any one of these nefarious projects of expansion and conquest, with which she has been constantly credited for the past ten years, either in Abyssinia, China, Turkey, the Mediterranean or the Netherlands. Finally, logic has been carried to such an extreme as to maintain that Germany, the perfidious, has merely refrained, out of cunning, from doing that which it has been accused of contemplating. Hegemony remains a fine sounding word, nothing more, but one which, both in the interests of Europe and of a calm and reasonable political outlook, should not be allowed to influence public opinion. There will always remain a certain amount of danger and venom in European politics, until the idea of an alleged common hostility to an alleged Germany, which is not in reality the true Germany, is abandoned. During the recent Balkan Crisis, Russia, working under the influence of its Panslavistic circles, governed as they were by this false idea, pursued a bluntly anti-Austrian and anti-German policy, which, as was shown by Russia's former attitude in the Bosnian question, was not necessitated by the true interests of Russia, and could in no case lead to success. Should anyone take the trouble in years to come to study some of the anti-German papers of to-day, the contrast between the course of history, as it will have shown itself, and the newspaper articles of to-day, will cause him to believe that there must have been a certain resemblance between the Europe of 1909 and Don Quixote, whose chief occupation was tilting against windmills.

BERLIN'S NEW RACE-COURSE.

The new race-course in the Grunewald, which was opened by the Emperor on the 23rd of May, is, including Hoppegarten, Karlshorst and Strausseberg, the fourth arena near Berlin for sporting meetings, to say nothing of trotting matches which have a course of their own. This course realises a favourite project of the former minister V. Podbielski, who was desirous of increasing the interest taken by the better classes of Berlin in racing, by means of a grass inclosure on a large scale. This course was planned by Geheimrat Otto Markt at the instigation of the Berlin Racing Club, and under the patronage of the Crown Prince, at a cost of 5 million marks, the said club having been created for that purpose. It forms, with its charming situation in the middle of the Grunewald and its spacious grounds, a view over which can be obtained from all parts, the very milieu for sports of which Berlin has long been in want. The course consists of 3 tracks, having a uniform width of 30 meters, and being practically separated from one another. These embrace a track for flat racing, having a length 2,400 meters, with curves banked in the manner seen in Paris; a track for hurdle-racing, and a steeplechase course. By means of a combination 13 courses (four of these tracks with hurdles) can be formed; the longest of these measures 7,500 meters and has 22 jumps.

With regard to the architectural work, in addition to the Kaiser-Pavillon, which has been artistically built in the style of a rococo country house, and which is likely to prove the future rallying point of the fashionable world of Berlin, there are three great stands and innumerable offices for the pari-mutuel. These offices are connected with a pneumatic tube in a most ingenious manner, with the head accountant's office, thus ensuring the quickest possible dissemination of the winning price obtained. In additiog to all this, there is stabling for 90 horses, a roomy enclosure, a place where the horses can be fed and a large restaurant. Enclosed by the course is a kind of valley, sunk to the extent of 20 metres, and having an average length of 350 metres. This is to be the site of the "Stadion," which is to be laid out by a committee especially appointed for this purpose, and which is to be constructed after the plan adopted in Greece. Here the Olympic games are to be held, and athletic exercise of all kinds practised. The space is an enormous one, and being planned in the form of an amphitheatre, it will seat some 30,000 spectators and is expected to cost 8 million marks. In the Grunewald Race Course, Berlin has an enclosure, at least the equal of Ascot, Belmont Part, and Longchamps, and which, from the point of view of modernity, beauty, safety, and unimpeded vision, undoubtedly surpasses them. The constructor has made a complete study of all the foreign courses, and has thus succeeded in uniting the best features of them all.

GOLDMARK'S "WINTER'S TALE."

The eightieth birthday of the Austrian composer Goldmark, was celebrated at the Berlin Royal Opera House on May 17th by the staging of his Opera "The Winter's Tale". The performance was distinguished by those excellences which have become a feature of the Berlin Opera House since the appointment of Count Hulsen-Haeseler to the post of General-intendant. Count Hulsen has succeeded in obtaining for the Opera House the services of a number of soloists endowed with rich, fresh, young voices of extraordinary quality, such as Mesdames Hempel and Ober, and Messrs. Grieswold and Kirchoff. The present chorus, too, is composed of young and powerful voices, whereas in former days one had to strain one's ears to their utmost capacity in order to make out what the chorus was singing about. Finally, everything is staged with both splendour and taste. Although the production of Goldmark's opera enjoyed all these advantages, it cannot be said that the work scored any decided success. The composer being an Austrian, it goes without saying that his music is both melodious and full of agreeable humour. The second act, which depicts a rural festivity, and affords an excellent opportunity for the display of these essentially Austrian gifts, is by far the most successful. The music of the tragic and pathetic scenes of the first and third acts is, it must however be admitted, hollow and conventional. It is here that the composer's imagination has proved at fault. Consequently, it is scarcely likely that this work will find a lasting place in the repertoire of the Royal Opera House. In a few weeks the opera season 1908-09 will have drawn to a close, without anything having been produced that justly deserves the name of a "standard" work. This is a reproach that cannot with justice be directed against the management, as no really successful new opera has been produced during this period on any other stage. We live in an age of musical poverty, which is obliged to seek its sustenance in the souvenirs of a greater past.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JUNE 16.—Captain Barratt 15th Hussars, from Aden.
Lieut Anderson, 31st Lancers, from Meerut.
2nd Lieut Williams, S W Borderers, from Poona.
Capt Makin, 1st Wilts Regiment, from Australia.
Lieut Cameron, 1st York and Lans, from England.
Capt Corbyn, S and T Corps, from Kashmir.
Lieut Simpson, I M S, from Aurungabad.
Major Clarkson, 2nd Dorset Regiment, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 16.—2nd-Lieut Williams, S W Borderers, to Quetta.
Lieut Cameron, York and Lancas Regt, to England.
Capt Carter 13th Hus, to Secunderabad.
Lieut Col Cama, I M S to Bellary.
Lieut Simpson, I M S to Aurungabad.
Lieut James, East Lancas Regt, to Ceylon.
Maj Bayley, 15th Lancers, to England.
Lieut Anderson, 31st Lancers, to England.
Lieut Vaux, 13th Batty, to Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE [illegible]

The retirements are notified of the following :—Major Woodley, York and Lancaster Regiment, and Lieutenant Lowis, Nottingham and Derby Regiment, without date; Captain [illegible] Western from the 15th ultimo; Lieut-Colonel Wortabet, I.M.S., from the 6th instant; and Captain F. P. James [illegible] 20th ultimo.

Colonel Crawford, 40th Pathans, officiates in command of the Derajat Brigade vice General Anderson, granted three and a half months' leave.

The following postings are notified :—Captain E. F. Corbett to the 71st Battery, Peiwar, embarking for India on the s.s. Simla; Major Ellershaw to the 49th Battery, Dover; Lieutenant T. A. Savage, Intelligence Officer, Kamaptons, to the Gambia Company, West Africa Frontier Force.

Captain H. Harrick and Lieutenant C. de la Cour are appointed medical specialists at the Quetta and Secunderabad Divisions respectively.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

THE twenty-seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Narayandas Thackersey Mooljee presided.

The following is the directors' report :—Your directors beg leave to place before you their twenty-seventh annual report on the working of your Mills together with the audited accounts and statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st December 1908.

It will be noticed that the accounts show a credit balance of Rs. 20,103-2-5 which poor results are fairly be attributed to the cotton market being very high for most part of the year on one hand, while on the other hand, there was less demand for yarn and cloth and the markets for both these fabrics being very dull all the year round. Your directors have much satisfaction to bring to your notice that in view of the above circumstances the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of your Company, Messrs. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee and Co., who always have been very anxious for the welfare of your Company, have voluntarily given up their entire commission amounting to Rs. 35,134-2-9 to enable the Company to declare a dividend to the shareholders for which act they deserve your best thanks. Your directors propose to distribute a dividend for the year ended 31st December 1908 at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 10 per half share which will absorb Rs. 18,000, to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 2,103-2-5 : total Rs. 20,103-2-5.

The report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 30 per share was declared. Messrs. Vundravandas Framji and Hansraj Pragji Thackersey who retire by rotation were re-elected and Messrs. Curseljee Cowasjee Dalal and Jagmohundas Jumnadas Modi were re-appointed Auditors.

Subsequently an extra ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held at the same place when the following special resolution was passed. The holders of half shares shall be entitled to exchange every two half shares of Rs. 500 each for one whole share of Rs. 1,000 each in the Company and to become entitled to vote in respect thereof in the same manner as the holders of whole shares and shall be entitled to receive gratis a certificate or certificates of such shares under the common seal of the Company.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The twenty-second annual ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. John Fairclough, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The directors' report stated :—The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss made up to 31st March 1909. The directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 120 per share be paid to the shareholders, and this you will be asked to confirm. Owing to unusually poor prospects for the coming year the directors have thought it imperative to start a fund for the equalisation of dividends and to place Rs. 33,000 to the credit thereof for future use. The directors are sorry to report that the Company's unsold stocks of manufactured goods are heavy and that the Mill is short of orders. They fear that the business is on the eve of a depression such as exists at the present time in the cotton trade. It is with much regret that the directors record the death of Mr. Chatarbhooj Morarjee, who had been a director of the Company since its formation and who always took a keen interest in its welfare. The vacancy on the Board has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Charandas Chatarbhooj as a director, and the shareholders will be asked to confirm the appointment.

The directors' report and audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st March 1909

THE FIGHT FOR THE BUDGET.

REMARKABLE ACTIVITY.

Liberals Desert the Ranks.

DEMONSTRATIONS TO BE HELD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The fight over the Budget is growing more intense. The Liberal Land Reform and Housing Associations have been stirred into activity by the Liberal and Labour opposition to the land-tax and are arranging to hold a demonstration in Hyde Park.

The Budget Protest League has been formed to unite the various elements of the Opposition in the country and as a last resource, to secure the rejection of the Budget by the Lords. In the meantime it is authoritatively announced that the Government has no intention of withdrawing the land taxes.

Lord Onslow, addressing his tenants at Guildford, said he must sell a considerable portion of his estate as the result of the Budget, which would practically wipe out his agricultural income.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

Date of Operation Undecided

MR. MACKARNESS' BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Mr. Buchanan, in reply to Mr. Keir Hardie, said that Lord Morley was unable to state the date the Councils Act would take effect in Bengal. The Government of India was considering the matter and would publish Regulations as soon as possible.

Replying to Mr. Mackarness, he said the latter's Bill, introduced on the 9th instant regarding cases of deportation, would be sent to the Government of India in the ordinary course. Lord Morley was not prepared to take any action prior to the matured decision of Parliament.

INDIANS AND UGANDA.

Immigration to be Encouraged.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Governor of Uganda, who is now in London, intends discussing the Government scheme of introducing Indian ryots, believing that the country is eminently suitable.

THE TSAR AND ENGLAND.

Impertinence of Labourites.

SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Replying, to questions put by Liberal and Labour Members objecting to the Tsar's visit to England, Sir Edward Grey said that the visit was a most natural one. Government took full responsibility.

Mr. Will Thorne provoked a scene by using insulting expressions with reference to the Tsar.

THE EVACUATION OF CRETE.

International Troops to be Withdrawn.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Reuter learns that none of the International troops will be withdrawn from Crete at present.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Through mis-hearing over the telephone the above announcement with regard to Crete was rendered incorrectly. It should read that "all international troops would be withdrawn."

CALCUTTA PORT DEBENTURE LOAN.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The seven hundred thousand pounds sterling 4 per cent. Port of Calcutta Debentures have been issued at 98.

CHINA JOINT RAILWAY LOAN.

Effect of American Protest.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

A telegram received in New York from Peking states that the formal protest by the American Legation has resulted in China agreeing not to ratify the joint British, French and German loan for the Hankau-Szechuan Railway.

NEW TAXATION IN AMERICA.

Amendment of Constitution Necessary.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

President Taft is preparing a special message authorising a tax on net incomes of corporations, advocating constitutional amendment and permitting a Federal tax on private incomes.

THE CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

Indian Successes.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Mr. Daniell, of Trinity, is announced as the 1st Senior Wrangler at Cambridge.

Mr. Thompson, of Trinity, who was born at Bangalore and educated at Madras, is bracketed fourth.

Mr. Chaula, of Peterhouse, is fourteenth and Mr. Inayatulla of Christ's, 27th.

LATER

Mr. Rao of Mangalore is ninth Wrangler.

Mr. Rao is one of the three brothers, who had very brilliant careers at the University of Madras, and is the son of Dr. Benegal Ragavendra Rao who is at present stationed at Ellore.]

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

Triangular Matches to be Held.

SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION SETTLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 16.

A conference took place at Lords' yesterday between the cricket representatives of England, Australia and South Africa, when the principle of triangular matches was approved. It is suggested that the first match should take place in 1912.

THE SECOND TEST MATCH.

Won by Australia by Nine Wickets.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The second test match was continued in dull weather on an excellent wicket. There were 25,000 spectators. The Australians made 350, Ransford contributed 143 unfinished. His play was brilliant.

England in the second innings made 16 for one wicket.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Play in the second test match opened in fine weather to-day. The attendance was large, and the wicket fast.

England at lunch time had scored 90 for eight wickets, five wickets falling in forty-five minutes. On resuming the remaining wickets were disposed of for 31 runs, England's second innings closing for 121. Armstrong, who bowled admirably, showed an analysis of six for 35.

Australia, going in again, scored 41 runs for the loss of one wicket, thus winning the match by nine wickets.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Derbyshire has beaten Warwick at Coventry by six wickets.

LATER.

Worcester beat Kent at Tonbridge by 108 runs.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Royal Hunt Cup.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The race for the Royal Hunt Cup was run at Ascot this afternoon with the following result :—

Dark Ronald	1
Arranmore	2
Christmas Daisy	3

Twenty-three horses ran. The race was won by two lengths, with half a length between the second and the third.

Betting at the start was—

4 to 1 against Dark Ronald.

40 to 1 against Arranmore.

20 to 1 against Christmas Daisy.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The following is the result of the Ascot Stakes :—

Rushcutter	1
Laughing Mirror	2
Wedding Ring	3

ALSO RAN :—Pure Gem ; Ildico ; Shuletoi ; Asticot; Clarionet ; Mesmer ; Mrs. Lyons ; Madamoselle-de-Maupin ; Enthusiastic Lad ; Mereton; Lischana; and Sir Harry.

Starting Prices :—4 to 1 against Rushcutter; 20 to 1 against Laughing Mirror ; and 100 to 8 against Wedding Ring.

A SERGEANT-MAJOR'S SUICIDE.

Inquest at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 16.

Major Peart, Cantonment Magistrate, held an inquest into the circumstances in connection with the death of Sergeant-Major Cartwright, R.A., and recorded a finding that the death of the deceased was caused by a dose of cyanide of potassium, taken while the deceased was temporarily insane.

SEDITIOUS DRAMA.

Authors Fined at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

The further hearing of the case in which Haripada Chatterji, Debendra Nath Bhattacharya, and Abinash Chandra Bose were charged under Section 124A with being the author, publisher and printer of the "Ranajiter Jiban Jagna," alleged to be a seditious drama, was concluded yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who fined them ten rupees each. The accused tendered an unreserved apology and undertook to surrender all copies of the offending drama to Government.

CHOLERA IN BENGAL.

Village Depopulated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

A Naraingunge, telegram to the "Indian Daily News" says that cholera is raging furiously in some villages in the sub-division. The disease first broke out at Najdia, a pretty large village within the jurisdiction of Mandhardi Police Station, and within a short time carried away one hundred and sixty inhabitants. The village has been practically depopulated.

A GRAVE feature of the cholera outbreak in Lucknow is that the disease has spread to the European portion of the city. Three cases have occurred in the compound of a resident.

NEW PROVIDENT FUND.

Open to Indian Government Servants.

A COMPULSORY FAMILY PROVISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

The following Finance Department Resolution is issued :—

The Governor General-in-Council has for some time had under consideration a scheme for encouraging public servants in India to make prudential savings.

2. After a careful consideration of the whole subject and full discussion with local Governments, it has been decided with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to establish a General Provident Fund, subscription to which shall be compulsory in certain cases.

As indicated in the attached rules and which shall be open to all Government servants in superior service, with the exception of—(a) European members of the Indian Civil Service; (b) subscribers to the State Railway Provident Fund, and (c) any class of officers for whom a compulsory family pension fund has already been established.

3. The rules under which the Fund will, for the present, be conducted are attached to this Resolution.

The Governor General in Council desires that a wide circulation may be given to these rules among all classes of officers affected by the institution of the Fund,

4. Subscription to the Fund should first be made on salaries becoming due on the 1st of August, 1909.

It is ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the several departments of the Government of India, to all local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and to all Accountants Generals, and Comptrollers and to the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department.

RULES AND SCOPE OF THE FUND.

The following are the rules regulating the General Provident Fund and the scope of the Fund :—

1. The Fund will be a General Fund open to all civil officers in permanent pensionable posts in service which is superior within the meaning of Article 397 of the Civil Service Regulations, but it shall not be open to European members of the Indian Civil Service, subscribers to the State Railway Provident Fund or any class of officers for whom a compulsory Family Pension Fund has already been established.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The following are the conditions of membership of the new Fund.

2. As regard officers in the service of Government at the date of the institution of the new Fund—(a) officers in whose case subscription to an existing service fund is optional or who are not entitled to subscribe to such a fund will be permitted to join the new Fund as optional subscribers at any time ; (b) officers in whose case subscription to an existing fund is compulsory will be permitted to join the new Fund as compulsory subscribers at any time within two years after its institution ; (c) when subscribers to an existing fund join the new Fund their accounts with the existing fund including any liability for the refund of advances will be transferred to the new Fund ; (d) officers who join the new Fund, whether as compulsory or as optional subscribers, will cease to be eligible to subscribe to any existing provident fund with effect from the date of joining the fund ; (e) the rules applicable to subscribers to existing funds who do not exercise the option of joining the new Fund will remain unchanged, but all existing funds will be closed to new subscribers with effect from the date of the institution of the new Fund.

3. As regards officers entering the service of Government after the institution of the new Fund—(a) Subscription to the new Fund will be compulsary in the case of all Europeans and Eurasians on attaining a substantive pay of Rs. 100 a month or more ; (b) all Europeans and Eurasians drawing less than Rs. 100 a month and all natives of India will be permitted to join the new Fund as optional subscribers.

EXISTING FUNDS CLOSED.

(c) The existing service funds, specified below, will be absolutely closed to future entrants into Government service, namely, the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund and the Provident Funds of the Finance, Police, Geological, Survey, Opium, Northern India Salt Revenue, Forest and Civil Veterinary Departments.

4. If an officer who is entitled to subscribe to the new Fund is on foreign service, he shall be subject to these rules, except where otherwise stated, in the same manner as if he were not so transferred.

5. In the case of all officers the privilege of optional subscription will lapse if subscriptions are discontinued (otherwise than on leave) more than three times. On the event of such a lapse of subscriptions no right to withdrawal of the sum at credit of the subscriber will be recognised other than is provided for in Rule 10.

Rule 10.—6. Compound interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on subscriptions, but Government reserve the right to reduce this rate at any time for officers who become subscribers to the Fund after Government have announced their intention of reducing the rate of subscription.

7. The monthly subscription must be not less than 6¼ per cent. and not more than 12½ per cent. on the salary of each subscriber for the month. If the officer is on foreign service the subscription will be calculated on his assumed pay. Within these limits a subscriber may alter his rate of subscription with effect from the beginning of any financial year by giving notice before the end of the preceding year. Subscription during leave and subscription on leave of any kind will be optional subject to the limits of 6¼ and 12½ per cent. They will be calculated on the allowances admissible during leave.

REALIZATION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

8. Subscriptions will be recovered by deduction from pay bills, but they may be made by remittance in cash to the Audit Office when an officer is in foreign service or is on leave and draws his leave allowances from a Colonial treasury. When a subscriber draws his leave allowances from the Home Treasury of the Government of India his subscriptions may be paid by deductions from leave allowances, the remittances to India being effected by means of the remittance account between England and India and the credit to the officer's account in the Fund in respect of such remittances being given at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound. An officer who desires to subscribe during leave must notify his intention beforehand in order to allow of the deductions from his leave allowances being noted in his leave and pay certificate. He will not be permitted to discontinue subscribing during leave.

WITHDRAWAL ON RETIREMENT.

10. (1) Subject to the provisions of this rule, the sum, which accumulates to the credit of the officer will be his absolute property to be handed over to him unconditionally on quitting the service.

In the event of his death before retiring —(a) It will be divided between his widow or widows and children in accordance with any request that he may have submitted in the prescribed form, which request must state the person to whom sums intended for the benefit of minors are to be paid ; (b) failing such a request it will be divided in equal shares between his widow or widows and children to the exclusion of adult sons and of married daughters whose husbands are alive, any sum due to a minor being paid to the minor's legal guardian to be used for the minor's benefit or failing a legal guardian to any person who in the opinion of the officer whose duty it is to make payment is entitled to receive it on the minor's behalf ; (c) failing a widow and children entitled to participate under (b), it will be distributed among other persons in accordance with any request submitted by the subscriber in the prescribed form, and (d) if no such request has been submitted it will be paid to the legal representatives of the estate as determined by a Civil Court having competence to pass orders in this respect.

(2) Government will not be bound by or recognise any assignment or trust executive or attempted to be created by any officer during his service.

(3) The sum at credit of the officer is not liable to forfeiture on dismissal or on conviction by a Criminal Court except for an offence for which the penalty of forfeiture of whole of the offender's property is prescribed by law.

ADVANCES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

11. No final withdrawal will be allowed until the subscriber quits the service or dies. But when the pecuniary circumstances of a subscriber are such that the indulgence is absolutely necessary a temporary advance, not ordinarily exceeding three months' pay, may be allowed from the sum at his credit at the discretion of the sanctioning authority who shall be: (1) The local Government for gazetted officers; (2) the head of the department for non-gazetted officers in receipt of Rs. 100 per mensem or over ; (3) the head of the office for other officers.

The following may be recognised as legitimate occasions for advances :—(a) To pay expenses incurred in connection with the illness of a subscriber or a member of his family; (b) to pay for the passage of any member of a subscriber's family coming from beyond the sea to join him or requiring to make a journey beyond the sea from some urgent cause ; (c) to pay expenses in connection with marriages, funerals or ceremonies which by the religion of the subscriber it is incumbent upon him to perform and in connection with which it is obligatory that expenditure should be incurred.

Advances will be recovered at the discretion of the sanctioning authority in not less than twelve instalments or more than twenty-four. Recoveries will commence from the first payment of a full month's salary after advance is granted or (in the case of advances to an officer going on leave) after the officer's return from leave. The instalments will be paid by compulsory deductions from salary and will be in addition to the usual subscription.

12. The authority who sanctions advances may also, on a subscriber's application, direct the payment from the sum at his credit of ; (a) the premia upon a policy of insurance on the subscriber's life which has been assigned to the Accountant-General ; (b) his subscriptions to a recognized pension fund.

POWER TO ALTER RULES RESERVED.

13. The Government reserves to itself the power to amend or alter the rules as may be required.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUND.

14. The deposits received under the foregoing rules will be credited on the books of the Government to an account named "General Provident Fund." The general administration of the Fund will rest with the Government of India in the Finance Department and the account officer of the Fund for officers (including officers on foreign service) of the Survey of India, Forest, Civil Veterinary, Northern India Salt, Revenue, Geological Survey, and Finance Departments will be the Comptroller, India Treasuries ; for the Public Works, Telegraph, and Post Office, the departmental accounts officer ; in other cases, the local Accountant General, Comptroller or Controller of Accounts.

15. A depositor must, when paying his subscription, whether his subscriptions to the Fund are recovered by deduction from bills or paid in cash, specify the number of his account which will be communicated to him by the account officer concerned.

16. As soon as possible after the close of each year each depositor will receive a statement of his account with interest made up to 31st March. Depositors are requested to satisfy themselves as to the correctness of these statements and unless errors in them are brought to the notice of the officer rendering the account within one month from the date of their receipt Government will not be responsible for any sums not thus acknowledged.

17. Any depositor may once in the year, but not oftener, receive, on application to the account officer concerned, copy of his account for the last official year and for so many months of the current year as may have been posted and agreed.

18. When under Rule 12 of these rules, a subscriber is permitted to pay from the sum at his credit in the Provident Fund premium upon a policy of insurance or subscriptions to a recognized pension fund the sanctioning authority, shall indicate in consultation with the account officer the exact account.

Illustration of proceedure to be followed]:—If an officer paying Rs. 10 a month to the Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Funds becomes under rule liable to pay Rs. 10 a month to the general provident Fund, but does not desire that the total monthly deduction from his salary shall exceed Rs. 10, he may be allowed simply to deduct Rs. 10 per month from his pay on account of the Family Pension Fund.

16. The account officer concerned will endeavour to secure by the issue of reminders that all depositors shall fill in the prescribed form the "Request" provided for in Rule 10 1(a) of the Rules.

BOMBAY PARSEE ARRESTED.

Alleged Attempt at Suicide.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

A Parsee, named E. A. Gazdar, who is wanted by the Bombay Police on charges of forgery, criminal breach of trust and cheating, has been arrested here. He is said to have swallowed some poison after his arrest, but now is under treatment, and will be sent to Bombay on his recovery.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction by the Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway Company of the extension of the Lucknow and Bareilly Railway on the metre gauge from Filibhit to Barmdeo Tanakpur, a distance of 39 miles at a cost of thirteen lakhs. This line will assist the trade with Western River passing through Tanakpur, which is already considerable.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE AND INDIA.

THE "Bengalee," the organ of Mr. Surendranath Bannerji, has been informed by a special cable that the Rebe's personality and oratory at the Imperial Press Conference "has done more for India than might have been expected." He is reported to have forced the position of India upon the sympathetic attention of the Conference. The eulogy appears to be exaggerated, in the light of the regret expressed by Lord Morley in a speech at Oxford, about "the extraordinarily small attention given to India, almost amounting to nothing," by the journalists congregated in London. But for the picturesque presence of the Bengalee delegate the Conference might have deliberated and resolved, without bestowing a single thought upon the great Dependency, which forms by far the most valuable part of the British Empire, as if it had never existed. I do not know if it might not have been possible for the delegates representing the Press of India to do something to save the Conference from the reproach cast upon it by the Secretary of State for India. A Conference, styling itself Imperial, with India left out of its purview, is a melancholy misnomer, because in the emphatic words of Lord Morley, "India is, after all, the only real Empire you have." The question of Imperial Defence was submitted, in all its magnitude and importance to the Conference, but not that of Imperial Brotherhood in its bearing upon India. It was no doubt a delicate question. It is involved, hopelessly, I am afraid, in passion and prejudice, and has caused a vast deal of bitterness and discontent. But the question, however delicate and difficult, was clearly within the cognizance of the Conference, and might have been discussed there in a fair and reasonable spirit. The question, as it was put by Lord Morley in his speech, was "whether common citizenship is to be observed, or whether the relations between India and the Colonies should remain, as at present." The Conference has suggested no modification of the existing relations.

WANTED—IMPERIAL UNION.

INDEED, the colonists, even leaving India out of consideration, have not yet realised, in a clear and definite form, and in their full significance, their position and their duties in relation to the Empire, as part of a co-ordinate whole. It is true that under the stress of an emergency, or during a wave of patriotic excitement, they have ardently responded to the call of the Mother Country. They contributed their share of men and arms during the Transvaal war, and the recent "Dreadnought" agitation has again evoked Colonial sympathy in a practical shape. But during isolated instances, which are the outcome of extraordinary occasions, there is no unity founded on a solid and material basis, and no influence, constant and permanent, contributing to that end. There is practically no union, save what is provided by sentiment and the natural ties of kinship. The Australian journalists were so far oblivious of the Colonial share in the responsibilities of Empire that they candidly owned they had been amazed at the Imperial importance it had assumed. "They came thinking that cheaper cable rates was the most important subject," was their naive remark. This is an amazing confession! If cheaper cable rates was to be the most important subject, the Conference might never have been held at all, and a great deal of expense and trouble might have been saved. But it was not a parochial affair, nor altogether a picnic. The Colonies, I fancy, are so deeply absorbed in their own particular concerns that they scarcely mind their neighbours', let alone India, or the Empire. The Australian delegates have been aroused as from a dream, and such may have been the case with other Colonials at the Conference, and this awakening, let us hope, may lead to happy results.

A SUGGESTION.

BUT what about India? How is its supreme importance as an integral portion of the Empire to be brought home to all who own the sway or suzerainty of Great Britain? In his stirring speech at the Conference, Lord Rosebery hoped for some guidance to the democracy of England from the Indian delegates, "concerning the right method of governing and guiding the ancient civilisation of India, with its inscrutable native population, seemingly understanding us better than we understood them." Mr. Bannerji was the only delegate from India who, in his own way, has responded, however partially, to the call. He made an attempt to minimize the mischief perpetrated by the baser section of the Indian Press. Taking into account the number of such prints, especially in Bengal, and the general tone of bitterness and virulence pervading it, it was not quite in agreement with facts to say that "the Press of India deplored the outrages, as much as any one." His reminder to the audience that anarchism emanated from the West, and not the East, was gratuitous, and perhaps, also mischievous, as it is likely to be construed in sympathetic quarters as an implied palliation of a most dastardly form of crime. What matters it, from which quarter of the earth anarchism has sprung into being? It is particularly obnoxious and lamentable in India, as abhorrent to the moral sense and religion of the people, and to their traditions and sentiment. Mr. Bannerji has afforded no such guidance, and as was desired by Lord Rosebery, to the assembled delegates. He has only repeated one of his customary harangues with which he is wont to delight his admirers in India. The question propounded by Lord Morley and Lord Rosebery, still remains,—How are the various constituents of the Empire to be actively and intelligently interested in India? Might not a welcome advance be made in this direction by holding another Imperial Press Conference in India? A visit to this land will enable the overseas delegates to grasp its magnitude and importance, and to have some idea of the life and civilization of its countless and diversified millions. They must inhale for a time the very atmosphere of the land. The project means a lot of money; but I think it would be possible to get over the financial difficulty, if the Government, the Municipalities of leading towns and the general public were to combine their forces, in order to make up the requisite amount. The idea, to my mind, is worth developing.

A PEEP INTO THE PAST.

THE occasion takes back my thoughts to the early history of the vernacular Press of India. It is comparatively, quite a modern institution. Till within the last quarter of a century, it was in its infancy. There may be very old men still alive, at whose birth there was not a single scrap of native newspaper published in this country, as there was not a mile of Railway or Telegraph. The Caxton of India, the first Indian who moulded Gujerati types and printed the first vernacular newspaper in India, was a Parsi Fardunji Marzban, who flourished about seventy-five years ago. I happened to read a most interesting life of him, written by one of his grandsons, a few years back. He was a remarkable man of great originality and versatile talents, and in enlightenment he was far beyond his age. Long after he had laid the foundation of the Native Press in India, the newspapers continued to be but poor and sorry productions. Yet their editors were dreaded by the simple folk as powers in the land. Some of the gentry were a terror, nat, indeed, to evil doers, but to those who would not allow themselves to be black-mailed. The people were absolutely ignorant of the law of libel. Not so very many years ago, it was a general belief that if a paper were brought out under the name and style of "Punch," it might ridicule, slander and abuse people with impunity. It was believed that whatever it did under the protection of that magic name, there was no law or power on earth that could touch it. These miserable prints lived from hand to mouth. They never cared how stale was the news given by it, and news, fresh or stale, must give way, if necessary, to the demands of advertisements on the limited space. If a journal ran short of its supply of paper, or an editor fell ill, its temperary stoppage was thought nothing of. There were little sheets which were the exclusive production of a single man, who, in his own person, was editor and proprietor, compositor and printer, and perhaps also the distributor. Within the last two decades, the Vernacular Press of India has made a great advance. Now the great dailies emulate, with much success, the Anglo-Indian journals, in regard to their general get-up and contents, and they are growing steadily in influence and circulation. In their eagerness to supply fresh news some of them are wanting in care and circumspection, and ludicrous mistakes are occasionally made in the desire to forestall a rival by an intelligent anticipation of events. There is a great future for the Press of India. Whether the power it will come to wield, in a greater measure than now, shall be for good or ill, it will be for the Press itself to decide.

DION.

THE DOCKYARD CASE.

THE further hearing of the case, in which Dasrath Gopal and Abdul Hussein Tyebji, were charged with receiving stolen property consisting of 4 cwts. of brass filings and of 9 cwts. of copper and brass pieces, the property of Government and of a total value of Rs. 600, was resumed before Mr. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. Mr. Reuben Solomon, Pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. Kanga, of Messrs. Kanga and Patell, Solicitors, defended the second accused.

Mr. Kanga at the outset asked for an adjournment on the ground that the defence had not as yet been in possession of a copy of the recorded evidence, and that as the other case was adjourned to next week, the present case could not be disposed of before the other.

His Worship asked Mr. Kanga if he had any objection to recording formal evidence now.

Mr. Kanga replied he had none.

Captain R. H. Jones, Royal Indian Marine and Staff Officer, Government Dockyard, examined by Mr. Sloane, said that he remembered the 31st ultimo, when about 2-25 in the afternoon the Police came to him and gave him certain information. In consequence of that he went to his office in the Government Dockyard, where he was shown three barrels, which were full. In consequence of certain information received, he called Mr. Every, Constructor ; Mr. King, Assistant Constructor, and Mr. Burn, acting Foreman of the Dockyard. He also called a number of lascars to assist in the removal of the barrels, which were rolled into his office, and opened in his presence and in that of the persons he had first named, except Mr. Burn, who was not present at that time. Inside one barrel they found a sprinkling of cement, gunny-bags and brass-borings. The brass-borings were sewn up in the bag, and to get them out the bag had to be cut open. Another barrel was done up in the same way, and it contained pieces of copper and brass mixed. The third was exactly in the same condition and it contained pieces of brass. A list was made of the contents which he subsequently signed as correct. When the contents were lying in his office he sent for Burn, whom he asked if he recognised them.

Mr. Sloane : What conversation had you with Burn?

Mr. Solomon objected on the ground that any conversation that might have taken place in the absence of the accused could not be evidence.

His Worship upheld the objection.

Witness further said that the three barrels were weighed in his presence in the Government Dockyard, and the weights noted. He could not say whether property like that in question might never have been sold, but there was a Government order that it should not be sold. This was not a recent order. Witness was shown a pass at the main gate, the handwriting on which he said he could not recognise.

Mr. Charles King, Assistant Constructor, Government Deckyard, examined by Mr. Sloane, said that he recognised Mr. Burn's handwriting on the pass. Mr. Burn had no authority to sign a pass of that kind to let any property out of the gate. There were rules regulating the passing in and out of stores from the gate.

Mr. R. F. Smith, officiating Marine Storekeeper, and Augustus Fernandes, Chargeman, Government Dockyard, were then examined. They gave corroborative evidence.

The further hearing was then adjourned to Friday next.

PLAGUE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

Abolition Desired at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 16.

The Madras Corporation, at a meeting held last night, decided to recommend to Government, the abolition of the plague passport system. The President, Mr. S. Lloyd, I.C.S., said it was a daring thing to suggest, but there was a large amount of feeling that the system should be abolished. The Corporation seemed to be the fittest body to recommend it to Government, and even if Government declined to abolish it altogether, they might consent to modifications. It had not been adopted anywhere else in India, and as medical men had now established the fact that plague was not directly transmitted from man to man, it was obvious that it did not do much good. It was, of course, useful in tracing plague cases, but the question was whether it was worth the immense amount of expense and trouble it entailed. The system would have to be re-considered for some time. It could not be kept up for ever and it was generally felt that something should be done. As no one else seemed willing to take the first step the Standing Committee had done so.

JOLLY BOAT OVERTURNED.

Six Lives Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LUCKNOW, JUNE 16.

On the 12th instant, while the Sarda River pile bridge on the Dudwa branch conversion, R. and K Railway, was being dismantled, owing to the commencement of the rainy season, a jolly boat containing five men and two women overturned. One occupant escaped, but the remainder were drowned. No trace of the bodies has been discovered.

GLACIER BLOCKS A RIVER.

Villages in Danger.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

The Political Agent at Gilgit reports that a glacier has fallen, blocking the Hunza River. A lake has been formed behind it which may burst hereafter, endangering the villages in the gorge below. Arrangements are accordingly being made to warn the inhabitants, when the dam shows signs of bursting.

BREAK-AWAY ON MADRAS RAILWAY.

No Damage Done.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 16.

With reference to the break-away reported on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, further particulars state that about 10-35 p. m. on the 12th instant No. 212 Goods train, when ascending the Sidhavattam Ghaut, came to a stand; on endeavouring again to start, the couplings broke, with the result that the train parted and ran back down the ghaut. The Second Guard had got out of his brake-van and was left behind. The Chief Guard was, however, on the alert and succeeded in bringing the runaway vehicles to a stand between Cuddapah and Krishnapuram. No damage was caused.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

DECISION OF GOVERNMENT.

Back Bay Reclamation and the Railway.

STREET WIDENING AND LOVE GROVE.

THE following Government Resolution has been issued on the subject of the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the Island.

In the letter, dated 9th December 1907, the Governor in Council invited opinion of the numerous important representative bodies in Bombay on the following points bearing on the future development of the City :—

1. With the object of adding to the areas available for occupation by the wealthy classes, is it desirable—

(a) to prepare schemes for the construction of residential areas in the north of the Island,

(b) to effect reclamations in Back Bay, or

(c) to utilise Trombay, or to adopt more than one of these remedies simultaneously ?

2. What are the immediate needs of the City in regard to channels of communication ? Should these be met by the widening of Abdul Rahman Street, and other means aimed at providing broad northern and southern thoroughfares throughout the length of the Island ?

3. Is it desirable to adapt the Victoria Terminus for the reception of all main passenger traffic into Bombay ?

4. Can the local railway traffic be brought from Parel into the Victoria Terminus in future, along the existing G. I. P. route from Parel, thus enabling the B. B. and C. I. Railway to be dispensed with from Grant Road onwards, or should the present B. B. and C. I. line be retained for the purposes of local traffic as far as :—

(a) Marine Lines ; (b) Church Gate, (c) Colaba ?

5. Assuming the existence of free and rapid communication by rail, tramway or otherwise, and the construction of two arterial thoroughfares running north and south, what areas on the Island are specially suited to the housing of—

(1) the middle classes who visit the Fort daily for employment,

(2) the labouring classes including the mill-hands and other factory employes?

6. What special measures are necessary or desirable, in the nature of the provision of cheap workmen's trains or workmen's tramways, to enable the labouring classes to be cheaply accommodated in the less frequented portions of the Island where land is available on easy terms? Assuming that cheap fares can be arranged for traffic between certain hours, will the working classes be able to pay these fares and a rent adequate to give a reasonable return on the capital invested in accommodation schemes ?

The Governor in Council has now received and considered very carefully the replies to this communication, an abstract of which has already been made public and is attached to this Resolution, and has examined the findings of certain expert committees appointed by Government at invervals since 1877, to report on these and kindred questions. It remains to formulate a policy which shall govern the development of the Island for the next twenty years.

THE PRINCIPAL SUGGESTIONS.

Three principal suggestions were made by Government for adding to the areas at present available for occupation by the wealthy classes. It has been generally recognized by the various bodies consulted that the desirable position for dwellings intended to be occupied by the wealthy classes is along the western shore of the Island. Two serious obstacles at present prevent the erection of further desirable dwellinghouses along the shore line from Mahim through Worli to Mahalaxmi, or further south, fronting Back Bay. The Mahim-Worli location is uninhabitable owing to the nuisance caused by the Municipal sewage pumping station at Love Grove. That part of Mahim which is sufficiently distant from Love Grove to suffer little from the nuisance, is too remote from the business quarter of the Island to attract the wealthy classes. The provision of further building sites fronting Back Bay requires reclamation. The right to reclaim in the neighbourhood of Colaba, commencing from the southern approach to Wodehouse Bridge, and running southwards, has been vested by law in the Improvement Trust. That body, owing to the numerous important schemes they have in hand or under contemplation, will not be in position to undertake further reclamation in this vicinity for many years. Reclamation in Back Bay north of the limits assigned to the Improvement Trust cannot be undertaken without infringing on their existing rights. Thus it may be said that, at the present moment, there is no fresh area immediately available for the use of the wealthier classes.

The Governor in Council endorses the opinion of the Corporation, that if the existing sewage outfall is removed from Worli the area between Mahalaxmi and Worli would be made available for residential development. In 1877, when approaching the Government of India for a loan for the construction of the Love Grove Station, this Government recognised that the Station might prove a nuisance to those living near the pumping station ; but the scheme was undertaken to free the harbour and Back Bay from pollution. It was thought that an extension of the drainage scheme might eventually be desirable providing an outfall further north in the direction of Sion. The Committee of 1887, who recommended the development of the Mahalaxmi-Worli foreshore, reported that the sewage outfall should be removed to Kurla as an [illegible] able part of this scheme. Government understand that the Corporation are now taking measures to render the Love Grove Station less of a nuisance than it is at present. They are of opinion, however, that its continuance in its present position is likely to prevent the construction of suitable quarters for well-to-do residents between Mahalaxmi and Mahim. If this area is to be developed to afford some relief to existing congestion, the early removal of the Love Grove Station is, in the opinion of Government, indispensable. Its removal to Colaba, as proposed by the Corporation in 1892, cannot be permitted. The most suitable site, at first view of the question, appears to be north-east of Sion, provided that arrangements can be made to prevent the pollution of the harbour by sewage. It is clearly desirable that the Corporation should consider the advisability of removing the outfall to the north-east of Bombay without delay.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

Pending action by the Corporation in the direction indicated in the last paragraph, there appears to Government to be only one efficient method of dealing with the existing want of adequate sites for the accommodation of the wealthy classes. This is by means of reclamation in Back Bay. It appears from their replies to the Government reference that both the Corporation and the Improvement Trust are in favour of reclamation in this neighbourhood, provided that the area to be reclaimed is not out of due proportion to present requirements. In dealing with general principles, the Governor in Council does not desire to enter on a discussion of such details as the exact area to be reclaimed in Back Bay to meet the requirements of the near future. He is pleased, however, to decide that reclamation is necessary and desirable on the ground that nowhere else in the Island can equally suitable accommodation be provided for the wealthy classes. No other measure of equal value presents itself for restricting the steady rise in the cost of housing all classes in Bombay. Any substantial increase in the rents paid by the well-to-do must infallibly reproduce itself in the rents paid by the poorer classes, who are less able to sustain the additional burden. Government have therefore decided to prosecute an adequate scheme for reclamation in Bombay. The Improvement Trust should be addressed concerning the transfer to Government by legislation of their rights in this connection so far as they are involved in the scheme adopted.

In view of the generally unfavourable opinions expressed concerning the development of Trombay, Government are not prepared at present to take any steps towards utilising that area for the housing of wealthy residents of Bombay.

On a consideration of the question of road communications in Bombay, the Governor in Council is impressed with the fact that although the Improvement Trust have provided several admirable channels of communication between the western and eastern sides of the Island, there is still an absolute lack of throughfares of reasonable dimensions run-

ning north and south. The Island of Bombay is so shaped that free movement north and south opens far larger areas to occupation, by rendering them rapidly accessible than movement east and west. Adequate recognition has hardly been given to this fact in the construction of new thoroughfares hitherto. The Committee of 1887 recognized the urgent need of connection between the Carnac Road and Parel Road at Pydhonie by placing a broad road along this line first in their recommendations. In reply to the recent Government reference a great variety of opinion has been expressed on this subject. The widening of Abdul Rahman Street is opposed by the Millowners' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and the Piecegoods Merchants' Association. The Corporation advocate adequate road connection between Parel and Hornby Roads, but they abstain from indicating Abdul Rahman Street as the route to be followed between the two There is, on the whole, a strong body of opinion in favour of wide north and south lines of communication.

THE WIDENING OF ABDUL RAHMAN STREET.

The Governor in Council, after careful consideration of the conflicting views expressed, has come to the conclusion that the Island of Bombay, by nature of its length north and south, which greatly exceeds its breadth at the broadest part, cannot be held to contain adequate means of locomotion until it is supplied with an eastern, a central and a western trunk line of roadway. He is in this connection, in full accord with the views expressed by the Improvement Trust. The immediate needs of the City should be provided for by the following works stated in order of importance :—(1) the widening of Abdul Rahman Street ; (2) a satisfactory connection between Frere and Reay Roads; (3) the construction of a broad road from Bandra Causeway to Sankli Street ; and (4) the provision of a road northwards from Sandhurst Road in the line of Chunam Kiln Road (to be widened).

These works will form the basis of the three trunk lines or arterial thoroughfares on which the future system of road communications in Bombay must be based.

The Governor in Council has considered the numerous minor proposals for roads that have been put forward by the bodies consulted. These proposals include :—(1) a broad road from Ballard Pier to Hornby Road ; (2) the widening of Victoria Road from Mount Street to Parel ; and (3) a road from Sewri village to the new Sewri Road.

These and other subsidiary roads are doubtless desirable, and may in due course be considered. For the present they should be postponed in order that resources may be concentrated on the main essentials of communication i.e., the trunk lines that have been described above.

In their reply on the question of communications within the Island, the Port Trust have entered in some detail upon the discussion of a scheme for an electric railway for the conveyance of suburban passenger traffic. The Governor in Council is of the opinion that any consideration of a scheme of this nature at the present juncture would be premature. It is probable that the Port Trust may shortly find that an electric overhead railway affording access to the trade centres now being provided along the north-east foreshore is necessary in the interest of trade and shipping. Such a line would be built within Port Trust limits and would, when in working order, afford valuable data for the consideration of the question of extending the undertaking to other parts of Bombay. But, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, no sufficient grounds at present exist for the preparation of a scheme of overhead or underground railways outside of Port Trust limits. The proposal must be held to be beyond the scope of the immediate requirements of the Island.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

Since 1904 this Government has considered at frequent intervals the future of railway communication within the Island, the proposals for the revision of the existing arrangements generally taking the following form :—(1) the running of all long distance traffic to and from the Victoria Terminus; and (2) the abolition of the B. B. and C. I. Railway south of some point beyond Grant Road. The Governor in Council is of opinion that it is now possible to arrive at a final decision on these questions in view of the determination of Government to effect further reclamations in Back Bay. If this additional area fulfils the purpose with which it is to be created, i.e, the accommodation of the numerous and steadily increasing class of wealthy tenants who desire to find a residence in close proximity to the business quarters of Bombay and to enjoy the amenities offered by the vicinity of a sea frontage open to the prevailing breezes for the greater part of the year, the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be required entirely, i. e. to Colaba Station, to serve the new quarter of Bombay that will thus come into existence. A line of railway, probably to be electrified in course of time, passing behind such a quarter, will not be open to the objections that now apply to a train service cutting off the south Fort section from the sea. The Governor in Council feels that it is impossible to ignore the inconvenience that would be caused to the travelling public by the removal of the station south of Grand Road. The average daily traffic from local areas to these stations is given by the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company in his reply to the Government reference: Colaba 5,181, Church Gate 17,689, Marine Lines 9,055, Charni Road 7,591, total 39,666. The Chamber of Commerce is the only body in favour of the removal of the existing stations, and desire to substitute for the line south of Grant Road a service of electric trams. Government are of opinion that the traffic is too heavy to be adequately dealt with in this fashion and that great hardship would thus be entailed upon the large section of the population which now makes use of the existing railway. The removal of the cotton green from Colaba will doubtless reduce the passenger traffic to that station temporarily; but the reduction will be followed by an increase when the vacant land set free by the removal of the cotton is converted into a residential area.

AESTHETIC OBJECTIONS.

The Governor in Council has thus decided that while the present æsthetic objections to the retention of the line to Colaba are likely to be greatly modified as reclamation progresses, it is doubtful whether other means of communication which could be provided would offer such facilities as the existing line to Colaba for the handling of suburban traffic, now swollen by the steady development of areas in Salsette. The provision of adequate terminal accommodation for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which will shortly have to provide for the Sind and Delhi-Bara-Muttra traffic, is a matter of urgency.

It follows that the running of the long distance trains and C. I. trains into the Victoria Terminus will not be necessary. The new B. B. and C. I. terminus at Colaba will provide more suitable accommodation for the long distance traffic than could be provided, even after a very heavy expenditure, by enlarging the present Victoria Terminus. A central terminus in a crowded part of a great city may give rise to serious traffic difficulties. It seems, however, from a careful perusal of the numerous reports on the future of the G. I. P. Terminus, that the available accommodation in that locality, including the compound of St. George's Hospital, may, in course of time, be required for the expanding traffic of the G. I. P. Railway, and that the combination of the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. long distance traffic in one station, even if enlarged to the fullest possible limits permitted by the area available, would deprive the G. I. P. Railway of a most valuable reserve for the requirements of the future. Any temporary convenience gained by such a measure would ultimately be outweighed by serious embarrassment due to want of adequate space at the Victoria Terminus In this connection the Governor in Council is pleased to decide that St. George's Hospital should be removed from its present site as soon as a new building in a more suitable locality can be prepared and the existing site and building be disposed of.

HOUSING THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

The Governor in Council has perused with interest the various opinions expressed on the subject of the natural areas specially suited to the housing of the middle classes who visit the Fort daily and the labouring classes, including the mill-hands and other factory employees. Government have no intention of issuing any orders confining such classes to any particular areas, as seems to have been anticipated in certain quarters. It is desirable, however, to remove the common fallacy that the prosecution of housing schemes in the north of the Island will reduce the demand for accommodation in the vicinity of the Fort. The well-to-do residents of Bombay desire to be housed on the west and south-west portions of the Island, as near the Fort as houses at suitable rents are available. The labourers and factory operatives must be housed closed to the docks and factories so long as their hours of work and rate of wages do not permit their travelling any distance to and from the scene of employment. They must therefore live on the east and centre of the Island. It follows that the middle class worker who can afford to pay for transit will be forced to the north-west of the Island and thence into Salsette. It is important that these tendencies should be kept clearly in view in preparing schemes for the reduction of overcrowding by an increase in house accommodation. With this view the Government have been investigating the condition of Salsette and will shortly publish a detailed scheme for its development.

An important question to which insufficient attention has hitherto been devoted is the construction of chawls for the accommodation of the working classes. At the time of the formation of the City Improvement Trust it was estimated that a sum of 75 lakhs would be required for erecting sanitary

DWELLINGS FOR THE POORER CLASSES

during the first 10 years of the Trust's existence. The Trust has now been 10 years in existence; but the sums hitherto expended on this object do not exceed 15 lakhs. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of the opinion that more rapid progress is now essential. The street schemes completed by the Board hitherto have resulted in the displacement of considerable numbers of the poorer classes. His Excellency the Governor in Council is not satisfied that the dwellings erected by the Trust for their occupation are nearly adequate to meet the growing demand for such quarters, which has been progressively accentuated by the development of Bombay. It is desirable that a vigorous policy for providing such chawls should be adopted forthwith. The accommodation should be provided in the east, north-east and central portions of the Island, in the vicinity of the docks, factories and workshops. To this end the Governor in Council attaches great importance having regard to the moral and physical advantage which good sanitary accommodation will confer upon the working classes, with consequent gain to the general health of Bombay.

There is practically a consensus of opinion on the part of all the bodies consulted that no special measures are necessary in regard to the provision of cheap workmen's trains or tramways. It seems that residence in close proximity to their work is essential for the labouring classes. The Governor in Council is not therefore prepared to take any action on this proposal.

Closely connected with the orderly and satisfactory development of Bombay Island is the alignment of streets to be constructed at some future date and the imposing of certain liabilities on landlords including the necessity of building in conformity with the alignment, the bringing of sites to a certain level, the erection of houses of a suitable type and harmonious architectural design and the limitation of the area actually occupied by buildings to a certain proportion of the whole site area. In England and Germany, Town Planning Acts are in force for securing these objects. Bombay Island and Salsette afford striking evidence of the evils which have resulted from the absence of such an Act in these areas. The Governor in Council has therefore decided to introduce a Town Planning Act for the Presidency at an early opportunity. The drafting of an enactment of this nature should be taken in hand forthwith.

THE SUMMING UP.

17. Thus, to sum up, the Governor in Council considers that the following measures should be adopted at once :—

(1) The erection of a large number of chawls for the accommodation of the poorer classes.
(2) The widening of Abdul Rahman Street.
(3) The linking up of Frere and Reay Roads.
(4) The removal of St. George's Hospital.
(5) The recovery from the Improvement Trust, after negotiation, of their rights of reclamation in Back Bay, south of Charni Road.
(6) The drafting and adoption of a Town Planning Act.

(7) The following developments should follow later :—

(1) The removal of Love Grove pumping station from Worli.

(2) The provision of three broad arterial lines of communication running north and south, to be developed from the following existing thoroughfares :—

(a) Frere and Reay Roads to Sion.
(b) Abdul Rahman Street and Parel Road to Sion.
(c) Chunam Kiln Road and Gilder Street to Bandra Causeway through the Mahim Woods.

The schemes under consideration by the Improvement Trust, including the east Agripada scheme, which is estimated to involve that body in a loss of over 40 lakhs, should now be reconsidered in order to bring the programme of operations in harmony with the decisions contained in this Resolution. The Governor in Council will be prepared to take such measures in the nature of legislation and in the direction of furnishing assistance to the Trust's finances as may be calculated to enable them to press forward vigorously those measures which lie within the scope of their operations. In this connection any measures which would tend to secure the co-operation of the mill-owners in providing quarters for their operatives should be taken into consideration at an early date.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is aware, that in the replies received to the original reference of which an abstract is appended to this Resolution a difference of opinion has been expressed regarding the points dealt with in these orders. He believes, however, that a substantial measures of support is forthcoming for each of the decisions now arrived at. He trusts that those bodies who have expressed other views will realize the desirability of waiving their objections to the measure considered necessary by Government in the interest of the future welfare of the city of Bombay.

DEATH OF AN OLD BURMA RESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 16.

News has reached Rangoon of the death at Home of Mr. Sidney Roberts, Manager of the Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation. The deceased had been for twenty years in Burma, was for some time a member of the Burma Legislative Council, and gave evidence before the Decentralisation Commission. His death is much regretted here.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Himalaya," June 18.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Himalaya," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, from London, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Guest, Mr G J — Kirkwood, Capt A T and Mrs
Horne, Mrs
Harrower, Mr J M and Mrs — Mowat, Mrs A G
Ingles, Mr — Macmillan, Mr E A
Jessop, Mr J W — Ramsden, Mr J
Jones, Mr A F — St. John Col G F W
Woods, Mr G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Browne, Maj R P — Morris, Maj D O
Barter, Brig-Genl S L — Mackenzie, Lieut C A C
Cooke, Mr H M A and Mrs — Milne, Mr E C
Dobson, Comdr F — Newton, Mr F W and Mrs
Duff, Lt-Genl L Beauchamp — Phillips, Mr J W
Funster, Mr J — Poulett, Mr Bernard
Jacob, Lieut — Raymond, Col
Knowles, Mr Ernest — Raitray, Maj H B
Latimer, Mr — Syer, Mr
Livingston, Col P J C — Turner, Lieut C W
Lall, Mr Percy — Tinkler, Mr W S

FROM BRINDISI.

Bell, Maj C — Varley, Mr A W

FOR KARACHI.

De Courey, Lt the Hon — Hill, Capt G M
Dame, Mrs J M — Webb, Maj E W

THE American Vice Consul-General at Hongkong states that in the year 1907 56,133lbs of human hair were invoiced at the Consulate-General for shipment to the United States, while in 1908 207,414lbs were declared for shipment.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP" pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skins, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc, sell it.

BENGAL COUNCIL MEETING

Interpellation on Midnapore Inquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council held at Government House, Darjeeling, this morning, the Maharaja of Burdwan asked ; "Is Government prepared to make any statement regarding the nature and scope of the inquiry which will be conducted by Mr. Macpherson into the Midnapore Conspiracy case ? Is it intended that the proceedings shall be open to the public ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Duke replied : "I lay on the table copy the instructions which have been issued to Mr. Macpherson and in which the nature and scope of the inquiry is set forth. In regard to the second part of the question Government does not propose to issue any special orders. No doubt some parts of the proceedings will be of such a character that they might be conducted in public without objection, but other parts probably will be of a delicate and even confidential character and it might gravely imperil success of the investigation if they should be made public prematurely. The Lieut.-Governor does not fetter the discretion of the Commissioner in the conduct of the inquiry.

The Memorandum of instructions gives the date, the reason why the inquiry was undertaken, detail heads on which the inquiry should be pursued and concludes as follows :—"It must be clearly understood that the present inquiry is neither exclusively nor even primarily restricted to individuals of circumstance lately under consideration by the High Court. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that it should include everything which in the Commissioner's opinion is likely to throw light on the existence of a conspiracy directed against Government and persons, if any, are concerned therein and whether they have appeared before courts or not."

Under these instructions entire discretion is left to Mr. Macpherson as to his procedure and methods in the conduct of the inquiry."

RECEIPT FOR ALLEGED BRIBE.

Document in the Midnapore Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

At the Midnapore inquiry yesterday, Ramsaran Shaha said that several people had complained of Police pressure to depose falsely. The Shahas, being threatened with arrests, had given a money bribe to a person whose name was not given, for which a receipt was taken in the following terms ; "Recieved in advance for defending in the supposed case under the Explosives Act." The receipt was produced before the Commissioner.

At 1-30 Mr. Dutt commenced to make a long statement, which lasted till five.

Rahamat, a Municipal peon, said he went with the sweeper into a room at Mabendra Daroga's house where Surendra was lying groaning. While Surendra was groaning Lalmohan kicked him.

This witness was severely cross-examined by Lalmohan.

The sweeper corroborated his statement.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Session at Berhampore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 16.

The third Session of the South Indian Industrial Conference was held at noon to-day in Kallikod Diamond Jubilee Town Hall at Berhampore. Mr. K. Perrazu delivered a lengthy and eloquent presidential address, followed by a speech by Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Director of Industries. Among the resolutions the chief was the one thanking Government for having held an Industrial Conference last year at Ootacamund and for having given effect to a few of its recommendations and praying that the other recommendations might be carried into effect at an early date.

UNIVERSAL CURRENCY NOTES.

Bengal Chamber's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

Government recently asked the Chamber of Commerce for its advice as to the form, size, colour, etc., for the proposed universal currency notes. The Committee consider that all universal notes should be of uniform colour, similar to the present five-rupee note. They like the ten-rupee size and suggest that values should be printed in large bold figures and not in small figures and words as at present,

MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

Normal Conditions Resuming.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 16.

I understand that forty-eight drivers of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have resumed work. Thirty have been appointed from outside and thirty have been brought in from the metre guage section. This, with the fourteen drivers who refused to join the strike throughout, makes the total 122 drivers available for working the broad guage section.

A largely attended meeting of the public of Gooty was held on the 13th instant at the Railway Institute, the chair being taken by Mr. S. E. Williams, Loco Foreman. There were present several Indian gentlemen, including the Hon'ble Mr, Kesava Pillay. The chairman exhorted the men to return to work, but they refused. A subscription list was opened on behalf of the drivers.

THE "RED PAMPHLET" PROSECUTION.

Appeal Admitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Caspersz and Ryves, Mr. Huq moved for the admission of an appeal on behalf of one Yakub Mollah who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Nadia of abduction and wrongful confinement and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. This case was alleged to be the result of free distribution of the "Red Pamphlet" last year in Eastern Bengal districts. The appeal was admitted.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Rovers v. Parel Gymkhana.

YESTERDAY afternoon at the Cooperage, there was an even game between the Rovers and the Parel Gymkhana. A soft ground and a slippery pace did not assist the teams to interesting open play, but in spite of this both sides at times showed commendable combination. The Rovers had most of the game at the opening, but after a brisk attack without result, Rose, at the other end, had to save three times in rapid succession. The Parel men lost some chances, but were presently rewarded for their pressure when a close shot from Watson rebounded from the post into goal.

The second half commenced with a heavy shower, but when this had cleared the Rovers attacked hard. The Rovers had the better of it for some time and Bruin equalised. However, Parel revived before the end and Watson giving them a second goal they won a close game by the odd point. Result:—

Parel Gymkhana 1
Rovers 2

Teams :—

PAREL GYMKHANA : Goal, S. Alcock ; backs, Paterson and Edwards ; half backs, Fenrock, Holbam and Fox ; forwards, Sherier, Farbisher, Major Watson and W. Alcock.

ROVERS : Goal, Rose ; backs, Bayfield and Lyons ; half backs, Brydon, Alcock and Tyler ; forwards, Bruin, Poyntz, Farwell, Rowe and McLaughlin.

SIMLA SUMMER RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

THE ARAB HURDLE RACE.

Captain Cantley's Imtiyas 1
Captain Higgon's Chance 2

ALSO RAN.—Nanni.

BETTING.—5 to 1 Imtiyas ; 2 to 1 Chance ; 8 to 1 Mami.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 16 to win.

THE ARAB POLO SCURRY.

Mr. J. D. Scott's Secunder 1
Lord Francis Scott's Mauser 2

ALSO RAN.—Kohlani, Poniard and Mirza.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Secunder, 4 to 1 Kohlani and Mauser ; 6 to 1 Poniard and Mirza.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 5 to win.

THE KITCHENER CUP.

The Viceroys' Stockbridge 1
Mr. Rakes' Bit O' Fashion 2
Captain P. William's Sunbeam 3

ALSO RAN.—Pat C., Black Spot, Romany Lass, Ruislip, Blue Bell, Gold and Silver, Thelma II., and Black Prince.

BETTING.—5 to 1 Stockbridge ; 4 to 1 Black Spot, Romany Lass, Black Prince, and Gold and Silver ; 3 to 1 Sunbeam ; 2 to 1 Bit O'Fashion and Black Prince, and any price the rest.

A well ridden race by Captain Charrington. Winner trained by Mr. J. D. Scott.

THE GRIFFIN HANDICAP.

Mr. Connolly's Blucher 1
Mrs. Deane's Convent Girl 2

ALSO RAN.—Play On and Lucky Penny.

BETTING.—3 to 1 Blucher ; 2 to 1 Convent Girl ; 6 to 1 Play On and Lucky Penny.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 5 to win.

THE SHWEIGER CUP.

Lord Francis Scott's Plebian 1
Mr. Duval's Martin 2
Mr. Butler's Heathen 3

ALSO RAN.—Brigand II, Secunder, Chance and Hooded Falcon.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Plebian ; 4 to 1 Brigand II, and Secunder ; 6 to 1 Chance and Heathen ; 5 to 1 Hooded Falcon ; and 3 to 1 Martini.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 10 to win.

THE NOVICE HANDICAP.

Captain P. Williams' Proudfoot 1
Captain B. Gibbs' Aeolus 2

ALSO RAN.—Cherry Brandy, Tasso and Mirza.

BETTING.—3 to 1 Proudfoot and Aeolus ; 5 to 1 Cherry Brandy and Mirza and 2 to 1 Tasso.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 9 to win.

SEVENTH RACE.

Mr. Connolly's Shannon Lass 1
Mr. J. D. Scott's Pat C. 2
Mr. Manmohan's Black Prince 3

ALSO RAN.—Spec, Refrain and Maggie Lauder.

BETTING.—3 to 1 Shannon Lass ; Evens Pate C ; 4 to 1 Black Prince, and 10 to 1 Refrain and Maggie Lauder.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 10 to win.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana Fixtures.

"A" XI.

Date.		Ground.
June 19th	"XI" vs "XVI"	Roms.
„ 26th	G I P Railway	do.
July 3rd	Y M C Association	do.
„ 10th	Islam Gymkhana	Away.
„ 17th	Grant Medical College	Home.
„ 24th	Elphinstone College	do.
„ 31st	B B & C I Railway	do.
Aug. 7th	Parsee Gymkhana	do.
„ 14th	Hindoo Gymkhana	Away.
„ 20th	Poona	Home.
„ 21st	„	do.
„ 28th	Parsee Gymkhana	do.
„ 30th	Byculla Club	do.
Sept. 3rd	Poona	Away.
„ 4th	„	do.
„ 6th	Hindoo Gymkhana	Home.
„ 11th	Ahmednagar	do.
„ 13th	„	do.
„ 25th	Baronet C C	do.

"B" XI.

June 19th	"XI" vs. "XVI"	Ground. Away.
„ 26th	Municipal C C	do.
July 3rd	Fort and Prop. H School	do.
„ 10th	Union Hall C C	Home.
„ 17th	New High School	Away.
„ 24th	Young Man's C C	do.
„ 31st	St. Xavier's College	do.
Aug. 7th	Fort and Prop. H School	do.
„ 14th	Union Hall C C	Home.
„ 21st	New High School	Away.
„ 28th	John Bright C C	do.
„ 30th	Improvement Trust C C	do.
Sept. 4th	St. Xavier's College	Home.
„ 6th	Gov. Telegraph C C	Away.
„ 11th	Independents C C	do.
„ 13th	Gov. Telegraph C C	do
„ 25th	Victoria Jub. Tech. Inst.	Home.
Oct. 2nd	Bombay Bohra C C	do.

PRESIDENCY FIXTURES.

Bombay Gymkhana.

Sept. 6th, 7th, 8th	Presidency vs Parsees	Ground. Poona.

TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

„ 16th, 17th, 18th	Parsees vs Hindoos	Ground. Home.
„ 21st, 22nd, 23rd	Presidency vs. Winners of 1st March	Home.

Government Telegraph Recreation Club.

June 5—Eastern Telegraph, Home ground.
June 12—Mint. Recn. Club, Home ground.
June 19—U. Customs C C. Out ground.
June 26—L R I M Dock Yard, Home ground.
July 3—L B I T C C, Home ground.
July 10—L Grindlay Groom, Home ground.
July 17—L Eastern Telegraph, Home ground.
July 24 and 31—Spare days for League Matches, Home ground.
August 7—L Customs C C. Home ground.
August 14—L R I M Dock Yard, Out ground.
August 21—L B I T C C, Out ground.
August 28—L Grindlay Groom, Home ground.
August 30—Y M C A, Home ground.
September 4—L Eastern Telegraph, Home ground.
September 6—Bombay Gymkhana, Home ground.
September 13—Bombay Gymkhana, Out ground.
September 17—P I Hindu Gymkhana, Home ground.
September 19—Spare days for League Matches, Home ground.
September 25—Mint Recn. Club, Home ground.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

Light to moderate rain has been nearly general in the band of the country extending from Gujarat to Assam and some rain has fallen on the coasts of Burma and the Peninsula. Bogra had four inches of rain ; Darbhanga, three ; Dhubri, Darjeeling and Dinajpur, two ; Shillong, Silchar and Jalpaiguri, one and a half ; Roorkee, Dehra Dun, Ambala and Simla, one; Mount Abu, five; Udaipur and Saugor, one and a half ; Madras, one. The trough of low pressure is now well against the hills, so that the Bay Monsoon current is directed towards the hills of North-East India, and the Arabian Sea current towards the west of the United Provinces and South-East Punjab. Humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

Forecast.—Moderate rain is probable in South-East Punjab, north of the United Provinces and North-East India, and light to moderate rain is likely in the central parts of the country, Burma and west of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade Byculla	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	6·95	6·02 7·15	6·62
Wednesday, 16th June	0·04	0·33 0·20	0·04
Total	6·99	6·35 7·35	6·66
Up to same date last year ...	1·70	2·14 1·86	2·27

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 16.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg. Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·0	7·11	3·75	2·25

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 12th June 1909 :—

	In. cts.			In. cts.
Bandora	7	7	Wadhwan	0 55
Panjoo	11	88	Dabhoe	0 0
Vaiturana	4	74	Sevalia	0 5
Palghur	3	9	Godhra	0 32
Gholwad	3	29	Patri	0 0
Daman	3	80	Limkhera	0 2
Bilsar	4	0	Dohad	0 0
Nausari	3	10	Amargarh	0 0
Surat	0	20	Rutlam	1 10
Hansot	0	0	Nagda	0 32
Broach	3	54	Rajpardi	1 1
Baroda	0	0	Bardoli	0 98
Mehmadabad	1	81	Nandbar	1 40
Ahmedabad	0	19	Nardana	
Viramgam	0	60		

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (15th)	86·6	78·1	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (15th)	97·8	84·6	...	...
Multan	113·8	90·5	...	...
Rawalpindi	104·9	81·9	...	0·42
Lahore	110·9	88·2	...	0·32
Sirsa	103·3	90·6	...	0·40
Ambala	100·5	74·0	0·95	2·15
Delhi	103·7	78·2	0·64	0·37
Agra	104·9	82·0	...	0·23
Mainpuri	101·3	77·4	0·46	2·12
Jhansi	101·5	79·0	0·18	0·93
Cawnpore	97·7	79·0	...	1·74
Allahabad	92·1	79·0	0·17	6·85
Jacobabad	113·6	87 8	...	0·01
Karachi	93·0	85·0	...	0.00
Ajmer	96·9	80·2	0·06	0·24
Jaipur	101·2	78·4	...	1·44
Kotah	98·0	79·1	0·04	1·59
Bhuj	92·1	79·0	0·31	0·88
Dwarka	85·8	80·7	0·36	0·61
Veraval	84·7	79·8	0·06	0·58
Rajkot	92·4	76·2	0·34	0·51
Jaanvagar Para	94·6	79·2	0·03	2·79
Surat	90·1	81·6	...	1·03
Ahmedabad	94·6	79·7	...	0·58
Deesa	96·3	78·9	...	0·69
Neemuch	93·0	75·3	...	1 22
Indore	88·6	74·1	...	2·12
Jubbulpore	82·0	77·3	...	1·24
Sangor	91·6	73·0	1·47	2·35
Hoshangabad	93·6	77·9	...	0·78
Khandwa	91·2	77·6	...	2·51
Akola	92·7	75·1	...	2·79
Amraoti	90·8	75·3	...	2·99
Nagpur	94·6	80·8	...	2·03
Chanda	96·5	83·5	...	3·87
Raipur	93·2	79·6	...	4·37
Bombay	88·9	81·5	0·05	6·49
Ratnagiri	87·3	76·9	0·56	16·72
Mormugao	91·0	78·7	0·15	9·91
Karwar	86·8	78·5	0·15	...
Malegaon	93·4	74·1	...	3·76
Ahamednagar	90·9	69·5	...	2·15
Poona	85·0	76·3	...	1·94
Sholapur	95 3	72·9	...	8·15
Belgaum	92·2	71·2	...	4·97
Aurangabad	96·2	70·2	...	3·32
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	93·3	76·7	...	3·63
Mangalore	87·7	78·9	...	19·86
Calicut	86·6	76·1	0·37	19·93
Cochin	88·7	77·3	0·19	15·68
Colombo	87·0	78·0	0·03	2·01
Masulipatam	92·3	80·1	...	1·59
Bellary	98 0	77·3	...	0·02
Cuddapah	93·7	75·6	0·11	2·11
Madras	93·5	68·5	1·03	1·34
Bangalore	87·8	68 3	...	0·33
Coimbatore	88·9	71·8	...	1·98
Trichinopoly	100·1	78·8	...	0·09
Negapatam	95·9	80·0	...	0·12

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala has received 0·95 inch of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme north and the eastern districts but clear elsewhere. Humidity and maximum temperature are generally normal but the minimum is in excess except in the last Punjab where it is lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0·17 inch of rain, Mainpuri 0·46 inch and Jhansi 0·18 inch. Skies are heavily clouded at Agra and Allahabad, but moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature has risen but is still 10° below normal at Allahabad ; night temperature is in slight defect in the southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum in south Rajputana.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Kathiawar and Cutch; Rajkot has had 0·34 inch, Dwarka 0·36 inch and Bhuj 0·31 inch. Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect except round the Gulf of Cambay; the minimum is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 1·47 inches of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the north-eastern districts but moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature has risen slightly but the maximum is still in slight defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·56 inch of rain, Mormugao and Karwar 0·15 inch. Skies continue only lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen on the West Coast and in Kathiawar and local rain in the United Provinces. In the Central Provinces and in the Punjab, Saugor and Ambala respectively are the only stations reporting rainfall. On the East Coast, Madras records a fall of 1·03 inches. There has been an increase of cloud only in the United Provinces.

The barometer has again fallen rapidly in the Punjab and gardients have become much steeper than usual between Kathiawar and the Himalayas. The trough of low pressure is more northerly than usual and westerly or south-westerly winds prevail in the United Provinces. Wind directions in south Malabar are slightly irregular.

Local rain is likely on the West Coast. A few showers may occur in the Central Provinces, Kathiawar, Rajputana and the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 16th June was 29·816 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inches and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 5th June, give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain fell during the week in places ; the fall was heavy in thirty-five districts. Irrigation of extra crops and sugarcane continues. Preparation of fields for autumn sowings which have begun in parts is in progress. Supplies of fodder and water are adequate. Cattle disease is reported from twenty-two districts but the general condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices are on the whole stationary.

BY THE WAY.

ON LONE ST. KILDA.

The "Dunara Castle" steamer arrived in Glasgow the other day, after having paid the first visit of the season to the island of St. Kilda. There is an exceedingly interesting account of the island and its inhabitants in the "Scotsman." Sweetmeats are, it seems, one of the minor passions of the islanders, and tea is almost as popular as it was with Dr. Johnson. Spirits are regarded merely as medicine. Drunkenness is unknown, and crime a dream. Comparatively modern illustrations show the fashion in the dress to have been distinctly bizarre, but it is much more up to date now. The men manufacture their own tweed and act as their own tailors. Occasionally, indeed, they ply the needle on behalf of the women, who are fond of bright colours. Scarlet is their favourite shade. Imported shawls are worn on the head in winter time, and Turkey red napkins in summer.

A MARRIAGE EVERY THREE YEARS.

Population on the island does not greatly vary. The number of residents at present is seventy-two. Within the last sixty years only three of the residents on the island have left it for good. Males are predominant in the population, and matrimony is a problem which has solved itself. On an average there is a marriage every three years. Life on St. Kilda may be a monotone, but it seldom lacks zest and often acquires danger. There are days when the elemental strife threatens almost to annihilate the lonely place. The foam from the Atlantic is blown blindingly over the island, and the waters are outrageously impassable. In pursuit of his livelihood the islander has to face many dangers and incur fearful risks.

THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY.

Tweed making is the principal industry, and it provides the women with the classic occupation of spinning the wool derived from their own sheep. The men do all the weaving. At this work the long winter nights are spent, spiced with rivalry. In April the land claims attention, and the tweed is laid aside pending the arrival of the Glasgow steamers in May. With the first boat this year has gone out the Glasgow agent who disposes of the manufactured tweed. Communism is of necessity a feature of life on St. Kilda. All the inhabitants engage in the one kind of work at the same time, and certain weeks and seasons are appointed for the performance of a particular task.

A NOTE OF ROMANCE AND ADVENTURE.

The sea-bird strikes the great note of romance and adventure on St. Kilda. When the steamer drops anchor in the bay the visitor is lost in admiration of the magnificent panorama of cliff and hill and dale, and in amazement at the marvellous fertility of bird life. The scream of the ship's whistle or the firing of a rocket is the signal for the rising of such a multitude of fulmars, gannets, puffins, razorbills, and guillemots that the whole island seems on the point of taking wing and floating on the air like Gulliver's Laputa. The birds are valuable to the islanders on account of their feathers, oil, eggs, and flesh, and much of the time of the inhabitants is spent in the dangerous occupation of following the seafowl to their giddy haunts and hunting them down. Life-long practice has made the St. Kildian a skilful and intrepid cragsman, and comparatively few accidents occur.

FREDERIC MISTRAL.

On Whit Sunday an interesting event will take place at Arles, when the jubilee of "Mireille" will be celebrated by a dramatic representation of Mistral's poem, following the unveilling of the statue to the veteran poet. Whether or not prophets in general receive a sufficiency of honour in their own country is a matter for the prophets to adjudicate, but the great Provencal poet has rendered services to literature and given distinction to his native province such as the forthcoming public honours cannot over-repay to him.

MISTRAL AND MEREDITH.

The late Mr. Meredith's favour for French literature, and especially the best French fiction, is known, but few are aware of his great foundness for Mistral's "Mireille." When Madame Daudet visited him at Box Hill in 1895 she found in the famous chalet, among the many books of the novelist, copies of Mistral's two fine poems, "Mireille" and "Calendou," both volumes being worn with much handling.

VICTOR HUGO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

It may not be generally known that Victor Hugo used to draft the advertisements of his own books instead of leaving the task to his publishers. His correspondence with his Belgian publishers on this branch of the subject has just been published in one of the French magazines, and the following example of the great novelist's advertising style may be interesting: After the middle ages, the present time: Such is the subject of Victor Hugo's double study. What he did for Gothic art in "Notre Dame de Paris" that he has done for the modern world in "Les Miserables." The two books figure in his scheme of work as two mirrors reflecting the whole of human life. An encouraging example to those young authors who cannot make up their minds how much modesty is enjoined by the best literary traditions.

SOUTH AFRICA'S LONDON REPRESENTATIVES.

It will probably be two years at least before the new Constitution of South Africa is in working order, and it is believed that Mr. Merriman, the present Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, will be favourite for the post of High Commissioner in England. The present officers of the South African Agents-General in Victoria-street will be given up, and it is anticipated that the greater portion of the Agency staffs will be transferred to the office of the High Commissioner, which will consist of departments allocated to each Colony for the transaction of its business. The secretaries of the Agencies are the permanent heads of their respective officers in London, and of these, the Secretary for Natal, Mr. Russell, was appointed to his present post in 1893, and Mr. Nightingale, the Secretary for the Cape Colony, in 1905.

AT THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

That Valhalla of the "fancy" the British Museum of Natural History has just received a new addition in the famous bull-dog Champion Nuthurst Doctor which died in April last. This animal was one of the most celebrated bull-dogs of his time, and the winner of a very large number of prizes. At his death his skin and skeleton were generously presented to the Museum by his owner, Mrs. Edgar Waterlow, of Pattison Court, Redhill, and the mounting was carried out in the Rowland Ward Studios. Another addition, it may be mentioned, has just been made to the Domesticated Animals Gallery, and this a statuette of the famous American race-horse Sysonby. The animal was modelled to show the position of the limbs in a galloping horse, and is the only model of its kind to be seen in England.

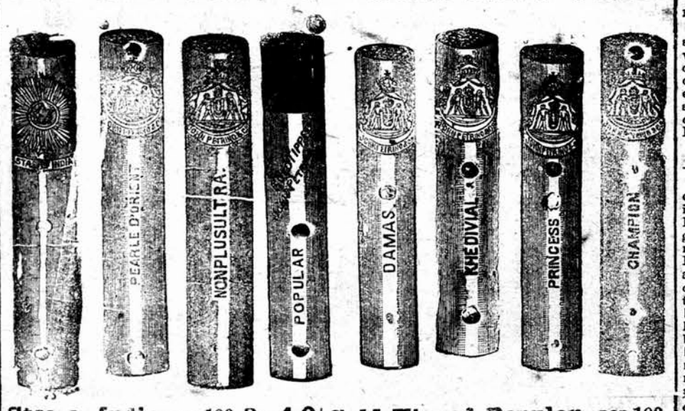
THE "DARWIN" TULIPS AND THE BEES.

The "Darwin" tulips, "Country Life" points out, sometimes act as death-traps to bees. The method in which the lime acts so fatally is not fully understood and requires more investigation, and certainly the reason of the deadliness of the tulips is not obvious. Many bees visit them, perhaps many times, without mischance. Then, whether it is that at some moment of its life the flower gives out more viscosity than at others, a bee seems wholly unable to escape from its calyx and perishes in that beautiful prison. It does not seem that the death of the insect is of service to the plant, as in the case of Venus's fly-trap and others of a carnivorous habit.

JUBILEE OF A FAMOUS LONDON CHURCH.

All Saints, Margaret-street, the jubilee of which has been celebrated, was built on the site of the old Margaret Chapel by a band of zealous High Churchmen, among whom where the then Marquis of Sligo, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. Gladstone. They were inspired by the Camden Society—the Cambridge analogue of the Oxford "Tractarians"—who wished to erect a model church to embody the ideals of Anglo-Catholicism. Although of small dimensions, this beautiful church has cost, from start to finish, nearly £100,000, and possesses the most gorgeous interior in London, if not in England. Externally the noblest feature is the tall spire, which for harmonious and unconventional treatment seems almost unrivalled.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



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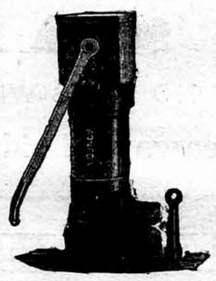

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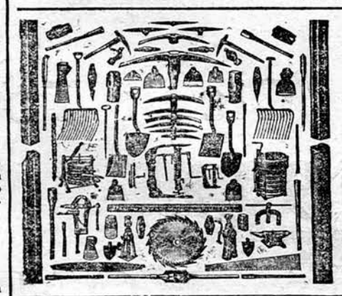

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

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MEN AND MATTERS.

MEN CHAPERONS—

Men chaperons will be a feature of the coming season at Home. In old days, to take out a girl was woman's work, and the child of an invalid mother or of a widower used to be chaperoned by an aunt or married sister, or, failing these by a duenna engaged for the special purpose. But men have stepped in; and this year we shall see among chaperons Lord Lathom, Lord Valentia, Lord Althorp, Lord Annaly, and Mr. James Larnach.

—AND YOUNG HOSTESSES.

Another sign of the times is the extreme youth of some of our smartest hostesses. A case in point is supplied by the givers of recent political parties. In old days these staid receptions were usually given by women of advanced age, with stately manners, and—most often—a dignified amplitude. But Lady Granard, Lady Ridley, and Lady Denman all possess radiant charm, and are in the first flush or early womanhood. And now Mrs. Guy Paget, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Sir William and Lady Des Voeux, married to a rich and youthful husband, has announced that she means to give a ball in June, at her house in Carlton House Terrace. Lady Evelyn Guinness, it may be remembered made the first move in this direction. She, too married at nineteen, and gave a big ball shortly afterwards. Then came Mrs. Marshall Roberts, a daughter of Sir George and Lady Murray, who sent out cards for a smart dance when only a bride of twenty.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

Political parties have a certain sameness about them, but those given by Lady Granard, Lady Ridley, and Lady Denman, were remarkable for the perfect way in which everything was done, and for the general splendour of the surroundings. It is worthy of note that old barriers are so far broken down as to admit the attendance of personal friends as well as political supporters. Modern hostesses demand wit and smartness in their guests as well as a dead level of political opinions. So nowadays, Liberals are seen at the house of a keen Tariff Reformer, and crusted Tories may be met under the roof of an advanced Liberal.

LADY JERSEY AND THE SUFFRAGE.

Lady Jersey, and one of the most intellectual and self-possessed women of her time, had rather an awkward experience the other day. It was at a meeting to arrange for Empire Day observances, and the speakers included a patriotic and capable Colonial statesman. The greatest disgrace from which England suffers at this moment is the refusal to give women the vote, said he in effect, and pointed out how we lag behind Australia and New Zealand. "Let us hope," he added fervently, "that this blot on the fair fame of the nation will ere long be removed, and that women like Lady Jersey will be given the franchise. It is absurd, it is almost incredible, that a woman with the mind and attainments of Lady Jersey should any longer be deprived of a right so plainly hers." Lady Jersey sat it all out calmly, and it was only later that the capable Colonial discovered in her the head and front of the Anti-Suffrage party. His feelings are best left to the imagination.

THE EARL OF GLASGOW.

The Earl of Glasgow, who lately presided at a meeting under the auspices of the Navy League at Glasgow, is one of the few peers who have been naval officers. He saw service in the White Sea during the Crimean War, won his medal at the destruction of the Chinese war vessels in Escape Creek.

THE EARL'S NAMESAKE.

The Earl is a keen agriculturist, and has done much to encourage the farmers on his Scottish estate, both by way of example, and by liberally supporting all things pertaining to farming. There is a story told of how on one occasion while pushing his way through a crowd of stalwart farmers, all going in the direction of the stalls where the Ayrshire cattle was exhibited, he heard a voice saying, "I hae nae seen the Yerl o' Glasgow yet." Turning round, the Earl replied, "Here he is. What is it you want with me?" With a look of horror, the good farmer found himself face to face with the Earl. "I beg your pardon, lord," he stammered, "I was meaning the bull!" The beast, which had taken first prize at the show, had been called after His Lordship.

A VISITOR FROM PORTUGAL.

The Duke of Oporto, uncle and heir-presumptive to the young King of Portugal, is about to visit England in order to make the formal announcement of the Throne. The Duke of Oporto exercised a very considerable influence over the late King Carlos and is in many respects the ablest member of the Portuguese Royal family. He is, however, very autocratic in his nature and extremely strong-willed, while he holds views concerning the "divine right" of monarchs that would not be generally accepted in this country. In appearance the Duke of Oporto is curiously like the late Tsar Alexander of Russia, and also resembles him in many ways in temperament. Some years ago he councelled very drastic methods against the revolutionaries in Portugal. The late King Carlos, however, hesitated. "It is a matter of highprinciple, sir," urged the Duke. "Very like," retorted the late King, "but I don't want to be killed, you know, for the sake of your confoundedly high principles." In the light of subsequent events this remark sounds curiously prophetic. While he is in England the Duke of Oporto will stay in Buckingham Palace, where the Belgium suite of apartments is now being prepared for his reception. It is anticipated that he will make arrangements for the State visit of King Manuel and Queen Amelie next year.

MR. CARLYON BELLAIRS.

Mr. Carlyon Bellairs, whose name has been pretty prominent in connection with the Bacon correspondence, was once humorously described as the unofficial Commander of the Fleet, so complete and comprehensive in his knowlegde of naval affairs. Himself in the Navy for eighteen years, his career was only cut short on account of his sight having fallen a little below the standard required. He is the inventor of the Datum Pole Electric Float Light which has been adopted by the Navy, and also of the graphical system of plotting light and darkness for each day in the year. Not only was he for several years lecturer for the war course to senior officers at the Royal Naval College, but he has also had the experience of having read a paper by special invitation before the Royal Geographical Society.

THE CAUSE.

Due to address a meeting in the South of England a short while ago, Mr. Carlyon Bellairs, arriving an hour late, told a good story in justification of his unpunctuality. It appears that the express by which he left London began to travel at the rate of six miles an hour. Many of the passengers, says Mr. Bellairs, did not notice the difference, but, being anxious to arrive at his destination, he put his head out of the window, to find that the cause was a cow on the line. Presently the train started again—then another stop. Exasperated at the delay, he happened to catch sight of the guard passing the window of his compartment. "What's wrong now?" asked Mr. Bellairs. "A cow on the line, sir," was the reply. "But I thought you drove it away." "So we did, sir; but it's caught us up again."

GENERAL STOSSEL.

The release from the fortress of Peter and Paul of General Stossel brings to another stage the tragic life of one of the most conspicuous figures in the Russo-Japanese War. Stossel entered the fortress a hale, stalwart and healthy soldier; he has emerged a broken-down old man. Thirty years ago Stossel was a lieutenant in the 2nd Rostoff Grenadiers. His indifference to dress and card-parties made him somewhat unpopular, which on occasion materialised by the tarring of his uniforms by a certain officer. Stossel did not wait long for vengeance. The next night he entered the officer's quarters and took away all his uniforms, giving them away to an old-clothes man. In despair the unfortunate officer came to him to beg his clothes back, but Stossel, attired in a brand new uniform, met him at the door, and handed him his own tarred garments, saying that they would be better than nothing, and adding that the Grand Duke Alexander would inspect the regiment at ten o'clock. Thus arrayed, the officer appeared on parade ground, where he was soundly rated by the angry Grand Duke and sentenced to five days' imprisonment.

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Brigadier-General C. W. Park

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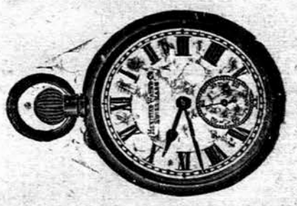

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